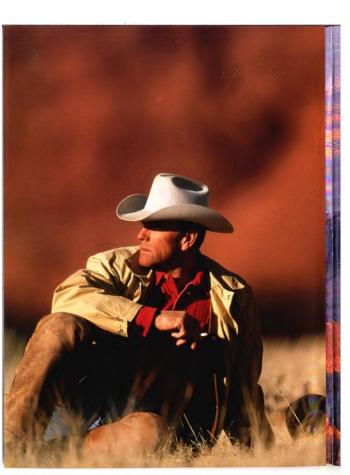
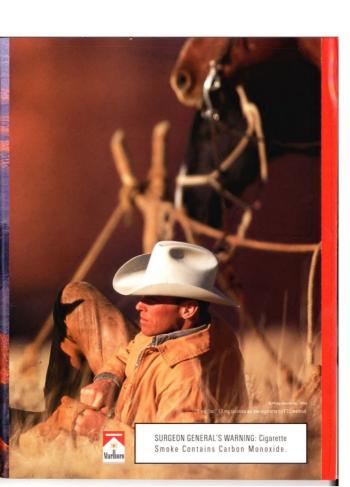
PERSON OF CENTURY

ALBERT EINSTEIN





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LEFT BEHIND

by Tim LaHaye & Jerry B. Jenkins

The Rapture is at hand. The first installment of the bestin a flash, and those that remain sift through the chaos trying to find their way as the people who were left behind.

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TIME

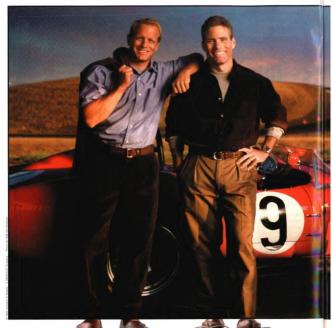
THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE



FIRST AMONG THE CENTURY'S GIANTS Albert Einstein on the beach at Santa Barbara, Calif.

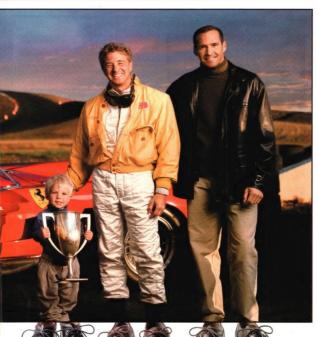
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Writers for the Century

BARS AGO, WIEN SOME OF US BEGAN THINKENG ABOUT WHO might be Person of the Century, Albert Einstein was one person who made each of our short lists. It was, above all a century that would be remembered for advances in science and technology. Einstein stood out as its greatest scientific genius, and his work touched the most important fields of technology: nuclear weapons, television, space travel, lasers and semiconductors.

Since then, we've assembled panels of experts to help us choose our top nominees, who were profiled in the five issues of our TIME 100 series and on CBS News specials (and are now available as a book, *People of the Century*, from Simon & Schuster).



We've done TV panels with Charlie Rose for his PBS show, had meetings with an array of historians and gotten millions (yes, really) of e-mails and votes online.

We came up with three finalists, all profiled in this issue, based on the major themes of the century. There was the triumph of freedom over fascism and communisms, for which Franklin Roosevelt is the embodiment. To represent the crusades for civil rights and individual liberties, we chose Mohandas Gandhi. And, of course, there was Einstein to represent science and technology.

We had dream candidates to write about each finalist, and we were thrilled when they all agreed.

For Einstein, the obvious choice was Stephen Hawking, one of the greatest living theoretical physicists. His classic work, A Brief History of Time, has sold close to 9 million copies and was made into a raw series that he narrated through his voice synthesizer, the has Ads, known as Lou Gehrig's disease). He's best hosed on Einstein's work. We — analled Hawking at his Cambridge lab earlier this year to convince him of the importance of explaining Einstein's the most of the first of the century.



One of President Bill Clinton's accomplishments has been to restore the strength of Franklin Roosevelt's legacy by reforming welfare and conquering runaway deficits while still showing how government could help average citizens. He is written a fascinating piece about what Roosevelt means tody. Doris Reserva Goodwin, author of a best-selling book on Eleanor and Franklin full writer. Her higogaphical seasy on Roosevelt captures, in a moving way, his personality and historic significance.



I once had the opportunity to accompany Messon Mandela on a tour of the cellblock on South Africa's Robben Island where he spent many of his 27 years of imprisonment. He recalled how he and his colleagues used to argue between the colleagues used to argue the country. In his cessay, Mandela describes how he strayed from Candhi's philosophy at times, and why.



By the end of our process, we felt even more strongly that Eintein best mot our criteria: the person who, for better or worse, personified our times and will be recorded by history as having the most lasting significance. I explain how we arrived at that conclusion in a story on page 48. Let us know if you agree. Either way, I'm confident that you'll appreciate the work of the great writers who make personal the legacies of all three of our finalists.

Walter Isaacson, Managing Editor

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LETTERS



Readers' Choice

44The Person of the Century should be someone who held true to his beliefs and was prepared to fight for them.

PAULA MOUNTAIN-AGAR York, England

THIS HAS BEEN THE CENTUR'N NUMBER the voices for drainsy people were widely beard for the first time, the century of mass suffreas but also the century of mass suffreas but also the control of the cont

ALBERT GOMPERTS
Antwerp

THE ENTREPRENEUR IS THE PERSON OF the Century. We are entering our longest peaceful period of economic expansion since World War II. Entrepreneurs have created tens of millions of jobs for the world through their innovation and hard work.

MURIEL SIEBERT, CEO Muriel Siebert & Co. Inc. New York City

THE CHIEF ARCHITECT OF THE VICTORY of World War II was Winston Churchill. The only Allied leader with military experience in the field as well as experience in government, he was also a superb component of the component of the world with the way also a superb component.

municator. Perhaps his finest contribution was his matchless power as a picker, e.g., his stunning statement at Fulton, Mo., about "the Iron Gurtain" hisseph Stalin was dropping across Eastern Europe, and the unforgetable, become one expected Nazi invasion of Britain; which was the shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight

CHARLTON HESTON Beverly Hills, Calif.

BIACK FEOPLE CAME OUT OF THE 19TH century fleeing the shackles of slavery. They entered the 20th century to face discrimination, stereotyping, more domination and a sense of uncertainty. They go into the 21st century with the mother continent of Africa as turmoil stricken as ever. But blacks have the conviction that the battle must go on. The black is the Person of the Century with a tale of struggle and survivalyet to be matched in the course of human history.

YAHAYA MAIBE

HENRY FORD HAD A VISION: HE WANTED to make an automobile that anyone could afford, "a car for the great multi-

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT



Every day in the more than 30 years I have spent in the Senate, we have dealt with some appet of Franklin D. Rooseverit's signery. Whether the issue is foreign polity, national defense, Social Security or a mutti-tude of other challenges, there are constant reminders of his New Deal and his inspiriting leadership. F.D.R. came to the White House at a time of desputy, decision and diarger. Has Lincolo, he saved the Lincolo, his saved the Lincolo, his saved the Lincolo, his saved has the constant of the saved has the saved of the saved of the saved of the saved has presently exceed the saved has been saved to the saved has been saved has been saved to the saved has been saved to the saved has been saved to the saved has been saved has been saved to the saved has been saved to the saved has been saved to the saved has been saved has been

again. His Four Freedoms set the standard for basic human rights for people everywhere. And he did all this from a wheelchair—forever proving there are no barriers to the human spirit. Edward M. Kennecky, U.S. Senator from Massachusetts, Weshingte

international prominence, the only person to hold high office in both World Wars, the only one to write of his experiences in language that will live as long as words are read. As the first person to proclaim publicly the Soviet threat, Churchill became the architect of the century's great triumph over it. The twin victories over two great evils are this century's dominating achievements. Great movements still in progress-civil rights, gender equality, democratization, market capitalism-would be impossible, or at least retarded, in fascist or Marxist societies. It is beyond imagination what life would be like today had Churchill not lived, acted,

IN 1950 TIME NAMED WINSTON

Churchill "Man of the Half-Century," saying "he launched the lifeboats" that saved liber-

ty. You cited Churchill's un-

matched career: 50 years of

RICHARD M. LANGWORTH PRESIDENT Churchill Center Washington

written and spoken as he did.

Roosevit was almost the only important work leader in the '30s who was neither a dictate mor an appease of dictators. His New Deal eliminated almost half the unemployment he inherited in 1933, and an imaginative workfare program absorbed most of the rest. He concentrated all the popular agent of the Depression on unspecified "commonit royalists," saving American capitalism from the extremes of left and right that rent other countries, He preserved the moral integrality of the nations to that it could be focused on America's real enemies, Germany and Japan. His aid to Britain in 1940 and 1941 and subsequent leadership in history's gradetal and most last was were courageous and

indispensable. Without Roosewit, Germany, Japan, France and Italy would not have evolved from hostills dictatorships to flourishing democratic allies. He engaged the U.S. durably in Europe and East Asia, the essential condition for general peace and prosperity in the second half of this century. Roosewitt led Amirica from the deploth of Depression to economic recovery, undersal prestigs and the brink of victory over every foreign and domestic enemy.

Chairman and CEO, Hollinger International Inc., New York City



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You might have heard about Xenical. It's a unique prescription weight-loss medication that, when combined with a good meal, can actually help you lose weight.

And just what is a good meal? Well, for one thing, it's not a jumbo bucket of fried chicken. Or an all-you-can-eat buffet. A good meal is one that is nutritionally balanced, reduced in calories with no more than 30 percent of calories from fat. What Xenical does is block about one-third of that fat from ever being digested.

So if you're considerably overweight (at least 30 lbs., depending on height), why not ask your doctor whether Xenical is right for you. Because if you're ready to change your eating habits, we'll get right to work. In the end, we think you'll say it's a job well done.



best work od meal.

Since Xenical blocks about one-third of the fat in the food you eat, you may experience gas with oily discharge, increased bowel movements, an urgent need to have bowel movements and an inability to control them, particularly after meals containing more fat than recommended.

Xenical shouldn't be taken if you are pregnant, nursing, have food absorption problems, reduced bile flow or taking cyclosporine. Xenical reduces the absorption of some vitamins; therefore, a daily multivitamin is recommended.

Xenical users can enroll in a tailored patient-support program.

Ask your doctor or call 1-800-746-5380 for more information about Xenical. Or visit our Web site at www.xenical.com.



Please see important patient information on the following page.

Important Patient Information

Patient Information

about XENICAL® (orlistat) Capsules

XENICAL (zen'i-cal) Generic Name: orlistat

ad this information before you start taking XENICAL and each time you renew you Praise read two-morniston beloting-of-size training structure, and each first regular regular

XENICAL is an oral preciption weight loss medication used to help rithinis people lose weight and keep this weight off XENICAL works in your intestines, where a blocks some of the lat you set from being absorbed. This undigested fas is then eliminated in your bowel movements XENICAL should be used together with a reduced-callone det that your dottor.

Eccas everyth has been presen to contribute to an increased rate of developing many medical profilems, including right blood pressure, high redesent, heard risesses, will diabeted. The consumption of access fairly foot and calories prays a supplicant rigin in endesignment of success seedy. While sit is an important component of a billiance and with the hardward of the contribution of

How does XENICAL work?

If you can't invesces afform of not of not occurrent, as excess in socied as a six y like coopy required on earlyin gain. Permitten and proper to the control of the contr

Following one year of treatment, XENICAL in combination with delt was shown to be more effective in reducing weight than diet alone, in most cases, weight loss was gradual. Patients treated with XENICAL and a reduced-calcine det for one year lost an inverse of 13.4 pounds white hop on a reduced-calcine det fame lost 5.9 pounds.

Who should use XENICAL?

A weight loss program that includes a reduced-cations diet and appropriate physical activity may be adequate in some patients. You should discuss with your doctor or other health care provider whether XENICAL should be added to such a program.

XEHICAL may be right for you if you are considerably overweight (at least 30% above ideal weight or a body mass inclass of 30 or greater). XEHICAL may also be right for you if you are ownweight (at least 20% above ideal weight or a body mass index of 27 or greater) and also have other risk sections such as high blood pressure, high cholesteric), hard disease, or diabetes.

How to determine your body mass index (BMI)

- The chart below illustrates BMI according to a venety of weights and heights. The BMI is balculated by dividing your weight in kilograms by your height in meters squared. To use this
 - . Find the height closest to your height in the left-hand column . Then move across the top row to find the weight closest to your weight
 - The number where these two meet is your BMI (For example, a person who weighs 180 ibs and is 5.5" would have a BMI of 30.)



Who should not use XENICAL? Those who

- consistently have problems absorbing food (chronic malabsorption); or
- have gallbladder problems or . are pregnant or are breastleeding a child, or
- have ever had an allergic reaction to oriistat or any of the inactive ingredients in XENICAL

What should I tell my doctor before taking XENICAL?

Before beginning treatment with XENICAL, make sure your doctor knows if you are · allergic to any medicines, loods, or dyes,

 taking any other weight loss medication; @1999 Roche Laboratories Inc. All rights reserved

- taking any other medicines (including those not prescribed by your doctor).
- . taking any dietary supplements, including herbal products.
- · ancewic or bulimic

This information will help you and your physician decide if the expected advantages of XENCAL are greater than any possible disadvantages.

How should I take XENICAL?

IDMS. INVENTION IS NOW ARRIVANUE.

The recommended does as one 120 mg capsule by mouth with legal at each man meal had conteans like 170 can table XEMPGAL, in conjugate man limited each efficient eld stip to 3 mg/s, or claims in Femilia and table to 3 mg/s. or claims in Femilia table in XEMPGAL, converge meal thought content in the xEMPGAL converge meal or top to one hour after a meal. If you occasionally mas a meal or have a melal without fail, you can omit your doise of XEMPGAL.

Does greated each "20 mg three times as day have not been shown to provide an anditional

You should use XENICAL together with a nutritionally balanced, middly reduced-catorie diet that contains no more than about 30% of calonies from fait You should evenly divide your daily intake of fait, carbohydrates, and protein over 3 main meals.

You should try to follow a healthy eating plan such as the one developed by the American Heart Association. Following this eating plan will help you lose weight while discreasing some of the possible gestroinsstantal effects you may experience while stelling XENICAL.

IF YOUR DAILY CALORIE LEVEL IS:	THE RECOMMENDED DAILY GRAMS OF FAT (In a 30% fat diet) ARE:
1500	80
1600	53
1600	60
2000	67

Should I take a multivitamin with XENICAL?

XENICAL interferes with your body's absorption of some fat-soluble vitamins. Therefore, wh you use XENICAL, you should take a dely multivitairen supplement that contains vitairens 0. E. K. and beta-cardene, Take your multivitairen once a day at least 2 hours before or after taking XENICAL, such as at bedtime

Can I take XENICAL while taking other medications?

Be sure to discuss with your doctor all medications (including herbal products) you are currently taking, including medicanes you can get without a precipition (lever-the-counter), to determine if XENICAL can be taken in addition to those medications.

How long should I use XENICAL?

The use of XENICAL for more than 2 years has not been studied. You and your doctor should discuss how long you should use XENICAL.

What are the most common side effects of XENICAL?

Because INSTEAL sense by bedoing the disapprior of nearby in it is keep that you will be a proper or the proper of the proper o

Those power changes are a natural effect of stocking the fat first near placedoot and individual that MEMCAL, as working. They generally cool, under measured, personally, after meals that MEMCAL, as working. They generally cool and the second of the seco

If you are concerned about these or any other side effects you experience while taking XENICAL, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. What lifestyle changes should I consider when taking XENIGAL?

You must use XENICAL with a recommended mildly reduced-calorie diet. You should also follow a program of regular physical activity, such as walking. However, before you undertake any activity or exercise program, be sure to apeak with your doctor or health care professional.

How can I reduce dietary fat?

To help you get started on reducing the lat in your diet to around 30%, read the labels on all the loods you buy. You should evoid loods that contain more than 30% fet white you are taking XEMICAL.

When eating meat, poultry or fish, limit your portion to 2 or 3 ounces (roughly the size of a deck of cards). Choose lean cuts of meat and remove the stor from poultry. Fill up your meal plate by including more grains, fruits, and vegetables.

. Replace whole-milk products with nonfat or 1% milk and nonfat, reduced-fat, or low-fat

Cook with less fat. Use vegetable oil spray when cooking. Safed dressings, many baked items, and prepackaged, processed, and fast foods are usually high in fat. Use the low-or non-fat versions and/or cut back on serving scars.

When dining out, ask how foods are prepared and request that they be prepared with liftle or no added fat.



Pharmaceuticals

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tudes." Ford succeeded in this, setting up the first assembly line so that his cars could be built quickly and cheaply. And Ford created millions of jobs. He helped make the U.S. the land of opportunity. MICHAEL NONNI Arlington, Mass.

FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT WAS HITLER'S most feared and hated enemy. Contemporary Jews knew they never had a better friend or a more sympathetic President than F.D.R. He never lost the essential focus: Hitler had to be destroved, his armies had to surrender unconditionally. Only then could the genocide be stopped and liberation secured. It was Hitler and his Nazi thugs who directed the Holocaust. It was the America Roosevelt led that destroyed them. As Simon Wiesenthal wrote, the time I was a prisoner in Mauthausen, my last concentration camp, the name Franklin Roosevelt was the hope for freedom for me and my fellow prisoners. For those of us who were liberated by the U.S. Army in May 1945. Franklin Roosevelt is truly the Man of the Century.

WILLIAM I. VANDEN HEUVEL, PRESIDENT Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute New York City

ALBERT EINSTEIN



embodied the ower of scien

did so in a way that indicated science could be humane in its rit, wise in its uses and moral in its purposes. Although Einstein's fic work in theoretical cs has inevitably been as ated with the birth of the aton age, he spoke out early in the 1930s against the brutalizing forces of his time. He came to exemplify a special conception of m in which intellectual brilfused with human values dedicated to the unwavering pursuit of peace

Neil L. Rudenstine, Preside vard University, Cambridge, Ma PHYSICIAN AND PHILOSOPHER ALBERT Schweitzer was the conscience of our age. He worked as a humble doctor treating thousands in equatorial Africa for 35 years. He was the Mother Teresa of the first half of this century

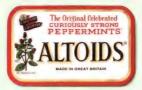
BETTY JANE BROWN Rio Rancho, N.M.

FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT IS CLEARLY THE person of the century. His social and economic policies laid the groundwork for the great postwar prosperity that exists even today and for the progress in justice for all Americans. His policies were not always successful (whose are?) and he made many mistakes (who hasn't?). He was not always to be trusted (who is?) and his personal life left something to be desired. Yet his confident optimism, particularly in his famous fireside chats, and his faith in the U.S. and its people sustained the country through bad times.

ANDREW M. GREELEY Chicago

THE 20TH CENTURY HAS BEEN ONE OF great progress. Millions were able to watch men land on the moon. Unfortunately, it was also a century where evil challenged good with two world wars,

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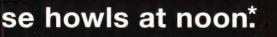
THE CURIOUSLY STRONG MINTS

The green mongoos



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constant conflicts and the killing of innocent people. An evildoer must be favored for selection as the Person of this Century. It boils down to either Adolf Hitler or Joseph Stalin.

FINBARR SLATTERY Killarney, Ireland

LAND 100 OTHER MEMBERS OF CONGRESS vote for the G.I., who represents the price our nation has paid to protect freedom in the world. Give these brave men and women the credit and recognition they deserve for shaping our world and making history, and name the American G.I. as the Person of the Century

ROBIN HAYES, U.S. REPRESENTATIVE 8th District, North Carolina Washington

THE MOST INFLUENTIAL PEOPLE IN THIS century were surely the inventors of the computer; it has forever changed the world as we know it. BAY HATTINGH

Howard Place, South Africa

ADOLF HITLER IS THE OBVIOUS CHOICE for the single individual who had the most profound impact on the events of the past 100 years. His acts had a dramatic impact on the entire world. Every-

MUHAMMAD ALI



As we look at the history of the world, the peonle who still nspire us today, even after centuries have passed, are ind

viduals whose lives were dedicated to truth and beauty. The honesty and integrity with which one lives one's life and the beauty that results from a dedication to truth are what make a life meaningful. In the 20th century, Muhammad Ali is a person who inspires us. He overcame challenges and obstacles while exemp fying honesty and courage. He is a true hero. In the boxing ring, he was perfection itself, showing skill and strength. Out of the ring, he was even more magnificent. His fight against racism and corruption-and the politics of war-was his most important heavyweight battle. And although the world still fights these ills, Muhammad Ali remains a champion for all time.

Tony Bennett, New York City

thing from the Holocaust, the cold war, the invention and ultimate use of atomic weapons can be traced back to Hitler.

TED FLORENCE North York, Ont.

MY CANDIDATE IS ALBERT EINSTEIN. HIS name is synonymous with genius. Using only his innate intelligence, he developed theories that changed almost every aspect of modern life: science, mathematics, philosophy, even religion. Probably no other person through the ages has had such a profound (and positive) influence on the course of human history. ROB SIDDALL

Toronto

YOU SHOULD SELECT POPE JOHN PAUL II. He has brought hope and transmitted the values of peace, liberty and faith to the world. He broke down communism in Europe. He is the greatest leader.

JORGE EDUARDO OLIVARES Guadalajara, Mexico

Off the Beaten Path ...

YOU SHOULD CHOOSE THE BEATLES. THIS phenomenally popular 1960s group left its mark in the world of pop as one of the greatest bands ever. The Beatles were a leader of the musical revolution. Their music and personality will never be replicated. John Lennon, George Harrison, Paul McCartney and Ringo Starr should be immortalized.

ANASTACIA HOWLEY Havertown, Pa.

I CAST MY VOTE FOR ELVIS PRESLEY. THE late John Lennon reportedly said: "Without Elvis there would be no Beatles." FRANCES M. GLOSTER

Springfield, Mass.

MY VOTE GOES TO OPRAH WINFREY. JOAN MARIE PILOT Chicago

I NOMINATE "ROSIE THE RIVETER." SHE epitomizes the independent, workingclass woman.

MEG RYAN Bryn Mawr, Pa.

I ASKED MY MOTHER WHO SHOULD BE THE person of the century. I was surprised by her answer: "The man who invented the washing machine." You know, she's right. ROBERT PETERSON Woodland Hills, Calif.

A HEROICALLY INFLUENTIAL PERSON OF the 20th century was Andy Warhol. He took everyday culture and turned it into art. Warhol's work was original. It gives

the observer the feeling that the person who made it wasn't like everyone else. that this artist was an individual

AMANDA MICHELS Wexford, Pa.

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Photograph by Valorie Shaff, from the new Nickellennium book The Return According to Kids, evailable now at select retailers





INDICATORS OF THE CENTURY

POPULATION Americans moved from industrial cities of the Northeast to the Sun Belt of the South and West

▶ 10 most populous cities



AGE Since people are living longer, the population profile has evened out

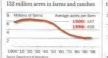


DEATH Some diseases that once were top killers have been brought under control

▶ 10 leading causes

of death, rate per 100,000	1900		1998*
1. Pneumonia, influenza	202.2	1. Heart disease	268.0
2. Tuberculosis	194.4	2. Cancer	199.4
3. Diarrhea, enteritis, ulcers	142.7	3. Stroke	58.5
4. Heart disease	137.4	4. Pulmonary diseases	42.3
5. Stroke	106.9	5. Pneumonia, influenza	35.1
6. Acute kidney infection	88.6	6. Accidents	34.5
7. Accidents	72.3	7. Diabetes	23.9
8. Cancer, malignant tumors	64.0	8. Suicide	10.8
9. Senility	50.2	9. Acute kidney infection	9.7
10. Diphtheria	40.3	10. Chronic liver disease, cirrhosis	9.2

FARMS Texas leads the nation, with



HOMICIDES Murder rates have hit their lowest in almost four decades



IMMIGRATION Latinos now surpass Europeans as immigrants

1901-1910 Europe, 91% Asia, 4% North America, 4% Other, 1%

1998° North America, 38.3% -Asia, 33.3% -Europe, 13.7%

South America, 6.9%
Africa, 6.2%
Other, 1.7%
**Prisiman purples Note North America' includes In

*Preliminary numbers: Note "North America" includes Mexico, the Carabbean: Central America and Canada: "Other" includes Oceania. Source: Department of Justice: Immigration and Naturalization Sen

COST OF LIVING It costs more today to make a hamburger, less to make an omelet

	1900	Inflation adjusted	1999
Sugar (1 lb.)	\$.04	\$.78	\$1.49
Eggs (1 dozen)	\$.14	\$2.75	\$1.79
Butter (1 lb.)	\$.24	\$4.70	\$4.49
Beef (1 lb.)	\$.07	\$1.37	\$2.99
Coffee (1 lb.) on the commodity exchange	\$.07	\$1.37	\$1.35
Kodak camera*	\$5	\$98	\$120
Lionel	\$6	\$117	\$150

Kodak camera*	\$5	\$98	\$120
Lionel electric train	\$6	\$117	\$150
Train ticket**	\$13	\$254	\$43
First-class stamp	\$.02	\$.39	\$.33

** From St. Paul, Mon., to Minot, N.D., on the Great Hormen Railway-Sources. The Populs's Dimonology: Uncommon Grounds: Lonel LLC. Eastman Hodal, Cu., Amstruit, The Great Horstein Railway- A Higtory. The Savetier's Cifficial Railway Goode, U.S. Postal Sennice. Commission Deletional Hillish, and Line Latinon, Granibors, on Elect Revenue.





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Take the test of the century-100 questions based on the events of the past 100 years, as covered in the pages of TIME AMSWERS ON LAST PAGE OF QUIZ

FACES IN TIME

Match each numbered description to the Man or Woman of the Year who fits it best.

1. "[This Person of the Year] showed that politics could be the art of the impossible; that force could speak softly and carry a small stick.

2. "[His] carefully cultivated air of mystic detachment cloaks an Iron will, an inflexible devotion to simple ideas that he has preached

- for decades." 3. "[He] rose out of murky obscurity and carried his country with him up & up into brilliant focus before a pop-eyed world."
- 4. "[He] is obsessed with the idea that some day it may be possible to write a message on a pad at one's desk or buchide and have it instantaneously transmitted to the addressee anywhere on earth."
- and daring, he has embarked on a course, perhaps now irreversible, that is reshaping the world."
- 6. "A reminder of what was old and splendid, and also a fresh, Imperative summons to make the present worthy of
- 7. "He gave his countrymen exactly what he promised them blood, toll, tears, sweat-and one thing more: untold courage."

8. "His mail brings him a daily desage of opinion in which he is by turn villfied and glorified."











9. "Like most of mankind he was ill prepared for the destiny and responsibility which had been thrust upon him. He did not want the responsibility; the destiny rested awkwardly on his shoulders."

10. "Where most mid-20th century statesmen feel obliged to cloak their extraordinary qualities in a mantle of folksiness, he unabashedly regards himself as a historic figure and comports

himself as a man of greatness." 11. "Curiously, it was in a jail that the year's end found the ... m whose mark on world history will undoubtedly foom largest of all."

12. "[This] was a year of blood and strength. The man whose name means steel in Russian, whose few words of English include the American expression 'tough guy,' was the man of [the year].

13. "He emerged as a tough determined world leader. Finally seizing firm control of his office, he was willing to break sharply with tradition in his privately difference' in his time."

14. "The firm that [he] built has survived in one of the most tumultuous industries in history, emerging to become one of the most powerful companies of our age."

15. "When he talks, it is not only to his flock of nearly a billion; he expects the world to listen. And the flock and the world listen, not always liking what they hear."

newsmaker] seemed to be to drop from world publicity's most glaring spotlight to utter oblivion."

























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			Australia
		10	Australia
	6	Africa	
	Argentina	LEADERS UYEN GIAP * INDIRA GANDHI * THEOD	ORE ROOSEVELT
		TRIMAVO BANDARANAIKE * MARGARET	THATCHER
		IIN DADA * FIDEL CASTRO * LECH WALL ROOSEVELT * HO CHI MINH * CHE GUI	
	NELSON MANDEL	* V.I. LENIN * BENAZIR BHUTTO * KEN	FAL ATATURK & GOLDAMEIR
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EADERS & LOCATIONS	leader won both the Nobel Peace Prize and, in democratic elections,	Prime Minister here she became the first woman to head an islamic	"power pair" led the country's air force in struggles during an
rite the names of the leaders ad the locations of their chief	the presidency of this country.	state.	invasion, occupation and civil wa
ccomplishments under the	NAME	HAME	MADEY
orresponding descriptions. Tot all answers will be used.			
	LOCATION	LOCATION	LOCATION
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LOCATION

NAMES & NUMBERS

Match each description with the appropriate name, number or term. Not all answers will be used

- 1. The world's first synthetic plastic
- 2. Number of people killed in the worldwide influenza epidemic of 1918
- 3. Computer used by the Allies to break German codes
 - . Dollar price of a Ford Model A in 1927
 - 5. Long-hidden cave discovered in 1940.
 - whose walls are covered with Ice Age art
 - 6. The first fully electronic computer 7. End result of a scientific research project in Scotland in the 1990s
 - 8. Percent increase of Third World greenhouse emissions in the past decade
- 9. Where Mary Leakey found the skull of a human ancestor who lived 1.8 million years ago
 - 10. Number of people who have died of AIDS worldwide



- 11. Celestial phenomenon discovered by Allan Sandage and Thomas Matthews in 1961
- 12. Number of languages spoken in the 227 countries of the world
- 13. Comet that crashed into the planet Jupiter in 1994
- 14. Number of dollars that U.S. credit-card holders owe today
- 15. Device first demonstrated at Bell Telephone Laboratories in 1947



16. Number of servings of Coca-Cola sold per day

- 17. Raft used by Thor Heyerdahl to support his theory that pre-Incan peoples reached South Pacific islands by sea
- 18. Percentage of U.S. homes that had a bathtub in 1900
- 19. Percentage of U.S. homes that were connected to the Internet in 1998

20. Number of U.S. residences wired for electricity in 1925





CONTRACTOR STATES

Shoemaker-Levy 9

25 million

1 billion

Coloren

20

cuasa

Olduvai Gorge

16 million

6701

Vallium

penicillie

Bakelite

DECARE

Lascaux

41.22

14

550

Kon-Tiki

cyclotron

Deep Blue

10.5 million

amniocentesis

500 billion

WHO SAID IT?

Identify the source of each quotation.

- 1. "The radio craze . . . will die
- out in time." a) Howard Stern b) Guglielmo Marconi
- c) Thomas Edison d) lack Benm 2. "One of the things I could
- never set accustomed to in my youth was the difference I found etween life and literature."
 - a) Virginia Woolf b) Edmund Morris c) Jacqueline Susann
 - d) James Joyce
- 3. "To punish me for my contempt for authority, Fate made me an authority myself."
- a) Henry Kissinger
- b) Martha Stewart c) Albert Einstein
- d) Abbie Hoffman 4. "[Rock 'n' roll is | the most
- brutal, ugly, degenerate, vici form of expression it has been my displeasure to hear." a) Frank Sinatra
 - b) Ayatullah Khomeini c) Margaret Thatcher
 - d) Billy Graham 5. "I can feel the sufferings of
- millions; and yet, if I look up into the heavens. I think that it will all come right, that this cruelty will end, and that peace and tranquillity will return again."
 - a) Salman Rushdie b) Robert Frost
 - c) Helen Keller d) Anne Frank
- 6. "I don't have to be what you want me to be; I'm free to be
- what I want." a) Harvey Milk
- b) Muhammad Ali c) Georgia O'Keeffe
- 7. "Research your own periences for the truth Absorb what is useful . . . Add
- what is specifically your own. a) Mohandas Gandhi
 - b) Albert Einstein c) Henry Ford d) Bruce Lee
- 8. "There's not a white man in this country who can say he neve enefited from being white."
 - a) Bayard Rustin b) Thurgood Marshall c) Bobby Seale d) Maya Angelou
- 9. "An eye for an eye will make the whole world go blind." a) Desmond Tutu
 - b) Dorothy Day
 - c) Mother Teresa d) Mohandas Gandhi

THE CENTURY IN ARTS

Match the excerpt from TIME to the corresponding photo of the artist or work.

1. "He was the artist with whom virtually every other artist had to reckon, and there was scarcely a 20th century movement that he didn't inspire, contribute to or... beget."

 "Loosely strung together on a scheme that plays the younger and older generations off against each other, it sizzles with musical montage, tricky electronics and sleight-of-hand lyrics that range between 1920s ricky-tick and 1960s raga."

3. "[This work] is as exciting as a Western, as funny as a haywire comedy... A combination of Hollywood, the Grimm Brothers, and the sad, searching fantasy of universal childhood, it is an authentic masterniece."

4. "By day [the building] is a soaring column the color of an old cannon; by might it is a giant, the color of an old cannon; by might it is a giant, glowing shaft punctuating the . . . skyline. It is the definitive statement of what a skyscraper can be by the architect whom most purists hail as the master of glass-and-steel design."



5. "[This painter's work] is apt to resemble a child's contour map of the Battle of Gettysburg, [but] he is the darling of a highbrow cult which considers him 'the most powerful painter in America."

6. "[This author's work] has survived export triumphantly. In a beautiful translation, surrealism and innocence blend to form a wholly individual style. Like rum calentano, the story goes down easily, leaving a rich, sweet burning flavor behind."

7. "With bright, geometric designs, hemlines pioneeringly economical in length and a silhouette breezily loose, (this Londoner) set off the Youthquake look of the '60s."

8. "Still the brightest boy in the class, (the author) holds up his hand. It is noticed that his literary trousers are longer, less bell-bottomed, but still precious."

9. "In the ... annals of family fights on stage, there has been nothing quite like (this play's) mortal battle of the sexes for sheer nonstop grim-gay savagery. The human heart is not on view, but the playgoer will know that he has seen human entrails."

10. "[This] is no simple catalogue of hard-luck adventures in a world where might is white. Before it is over, [the novelist's] hero can face up to one of life's bitterest questions, "How does it feel to be free of illusion?" and give an honest answer: "Painful and empty."

11. "[This work] pretty much deserves its exclamation point. A folk musical laid in the Indian territory just after the turn of the century, it is thoroughly refreshing without being oppressively rustic."

12. "Back in 1948, when everybody was trying to blow like Diz, [this artist's] nine-man









GATSEY





pickup band was trimming Gillespie's blast-furnace sound to a clean, low Bunsen flame."

1.3. "It has found important new techniques in picture-making and story-telling... It is not afraid to say the same thing twice if twice-telling reveals a fourfold truth... It is a work of art created by grown people for grown people."



WAITING FOR GODOT



clutching outcasts, its bullying and later blinded magnate, its endless rain of symbolic and allegorical smallshot, its scarred and almost sceneryless universe, [this work] can be most variously interpreted—somewhat after the fashion of the blind men and the elephant."

15. "The building las hit (the city) with the force of an architectural meteorite. No question that it's there . . . You turn a corner, and—pow!—an apparation appears in glass and half-shiny silver . . . massively undulating, something that seems . . . to have been dropped from another cultural world."

16. "Whether or not [he] had written down the Armageddon of the West, he had showed up the lightweight poetry dominating American magazines. . [His] poem went off like a bomb in a genteel drawing-room, as he intended it o."

17. "He had perfect pitch and perfect rhythm. His improvised melodies and singing could be as lofty as a moon flight or as low-down as the blood drops of a street thug dying in the gutter."

18. "She not only appropriated styles, fabrics and articles of clothing that were worn by men but also, beginning with how she dressed herself, appropriated sports clothes as part of the language of fashion. One can see how her style evolved out of necessity and defiance."

19. "Nothing could deflect her from what she believed to be her sacred mission: to 'chart the graph of the heart' through movement. "That driving force of God that plunges through me is what I live for, 'she wrote, and believed every word of it."

20. "[He] experimented with virtually every technique of 20th century music: tonal, polytonal and 12-tone serialism. He reinvented and personalized each form while adapting the melodic styles of earlier eras to the new times. In the end, his own musical voice always prevailed."

21. "She was far more than a clown. Her mobile face could register a whole dictionary of emotions; her comic timing was unmatched; her devotion to the truth of her character never flagged. She was a tireless perfectionist."

* MORE *

WHO SAID IT?

10. "We are driven to this. We are determined to go on with this agitation. It is our duty to make this world a better place for women."

a) Jane Fonda b) Betty Friedan c) Emmeline Pankhurst

d) Estée Lauder

11. "640K (of memory) ought to be enough for anybody."

b) Steve Jobs c) Thomas Watson d) HAL

12. "Man is a part of nature, and his war against nature is inevitably a war against himself." a) Gioria Steinem

b) Sigmund Freud c) Al Gore d) Rachel Carson

a) Bill Gates

13. "You can kill 10 of my men for every one I kill of yours, yet even at those odds, you will lose and I will win." a) Saddam Hussein

a) Saddam Hussein b) Slobodan Milosevic c) Ho Chi Minh d) Haile Selassie

14. "Take a method and try it. If it fails, admit it frankly and try another. But above all, try something."

a) Margaret Sanger b) Franklin D. Roosevelt c) Madonna

c) Madonna d) Martin Luther King Jr. 15. "I saw the best minds

of my generation destroyed by madness." a) Norman Vincent Peale b) Carl fung

b) Carl Jung c) Gertrude Stein d) Allen Ginsberg

16. "This war... is one of those elemental conflicts which usher in a new millennium and which shake the world."

a) V.I. Lenin b) Woodrow Wilson c) Lyndon Johnson d) Adolf Hitler

17. "It was the nation . . . that had the lion's heart. I had the luck to be called upon to give the roar."

a) Winston Churchill b) Ayatullah Khomeini c) Juan Peron d) Kemal Ataturk

18. "In the long history of the world, only a few generations have been gramted the role of defending freedom in its hour of maximum danger. I do not shrink from this responsibility—I walcome it."

a) Fidel Castro b) John F. Kennedy c) Theodore Roosevell d) Mikhail Gorhachev



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WHO SAID IT?

- 19. "We must canonize our own saints, create our own martyrs . . . black men and women who have made their distinct contributions
- to our racial history. a) Marcus Garvey
 - b) W.E.B. Du Bois c) Jesse Jackson
 - d) Martin Luther King Jr.
- 20. "If I'm going to be a symbol of something, I'd rather have It sex than some other things
- we've got symbols of."
 a) Marion Brando
 b) Monica Lewinsky
 - c) Annette Funicello d) Marilyn Monroe
- 21. "A revolution is not a dinne party . . . or doing embroidery; it
- cannot be so refined, so leisurely. a) Mao Zedong
 - b) Malcolm 3
 - c) Che Guevara d) Imelda Marcos
- 22. "It's true hard work neve
- killed anybody, but I figure, why take the chance?
 - a) Mae West
 - b) Groucho Marx c) Queen Elizabeth II
 - d) Ronald Reagan
- 23. "Make money, be proud of it; make more money, be prouder of it."
- a) John D. Rockefelier
- b) Henry R. Luce c) Michael Jordan
- d) Oprais Winfrey
- 24. "I will not sell miracle cures . . . I did not see Elvis . . . The truth is not out there."
 - a) Janet Reno
 - b) Ross Perot
 - c) Bart Simpson d) Jim Bakker
- 25. °I fall, I stand still . . . I trudge on, I gain a little . . . I get more eager and climb higher and begin to see the widening horizon
- Every struggle is a victory." a) Helen Keller b) Sir Edmund Hillary
 - c) Charles Lindbergh d) Anne Frank
- 26. "Always be capable of feeling ... any injustice committed against anyone anywhere in the world."
 - a) Bill Clinton b) Che Guevara
 - c) Jesse Jackson
 - d) Diana, Princess of Wales
- 27. "Soul is a constant, It's cultural. It's always going to be there, in different flavors and
 - egrees." a) Billy Graham
 - b) Aretha Franklin c) Martin Luther King Jr. d) Oprah Winfrey

THE ANSWERS

Check your mastery of this century and see if you're ready for the next



FACES IN TIME 1. Corazon Anuino-1986

- 2. Ayatullah Khomeini-1979 3. Haile Selassie-1935
- 4. Owen D. Young-1929 5. Mikhail Gorbachev-1989
- 6. Queen Elizabeth H-1952
- 7 Winston Churchill 1940 8. Martin Luther King Jr .-
- 1963 9. Harry S Truman-1945
- 10. Charles de Gaulie-1958
- 11. Mohandas Gandhi-1930 12. Joseph Stalin-1942
- 13. Richard Nixon-1971
- 14. Andrew Grove-1997
- 15. Pope John Paul II-1994 16. Wallis Simpson-1936
- LEADERS &
- LOCATIONS 1. Lech Walesa Poland
 - 2. Indira Gandhi/India
 - 3. Ho Chi Minh Vietnam 4. Nelson Mandela/South Africa
 - 5. Margaret Thatcher/Britain
 - 6. V. I. Lenky/Russia David Ben-Gurion/Israel
- 8. Benazir Bhutto/Pakister 9. Kemal Ataturk/Turkey
- 10. Fidel Castro/Cuba 11. Sirimavo Bandaranaike/
- Sri Lanka 12. Madame Chiang Kai-shek/
- China 13. Pol Pot/Cambodia
- 14. Adolf Hitler/German
- 15. Theodore Roosevelt/U.S.

NUMBERS Bakelite 2. 25 million 3. Coloasus

NAMES &

- 4, 550 5. Lascaux
- 6 ENIAC
- 7 Dolh 8.71
- 9. Olduvai Gorge
- 10. 16 million 11. quasar
- 12,6701
- 13. Shoemaker-Levy 9 14. 500 billion
- 15 translator 16 1 billion
- 17. Kon-Tiki
- 18.14 19. 20
- 20, 10,5 million 21. penicillin

THE CENTURY IN ARTS 1 Pablo Picasan

- 2. Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band
- 3. Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs
- 4. Mies van der Rohe's Seagram Building
- 5. Jackson Pollock 6. Garcia Márquez's One **Hundred Years of Solitude**
- 7. Mary Quant 8. Fitzgerald's The Great Gataby 9. Edward Albee's Who's Afraid
- of Virginia Woolf? 10. Ellison's Invisible Man
- 11. Rodgers and Hammerstein's Oklahoma!
- 12 Miles Davis 13. Orson Welles' Citizen Kane
- 14. Samuel Beckett's Waiting for Gorlet

- 15. Guggenheim Museum Bilb
 - 16. Eliot's The Waste Land
 - 17. Louis Armstrong
 - 18. Coco Chanel 19. Martha Graham
 - 20. Igor Stravinsky 21. Lucille Ball

- WHO SAID IT?
- 1. (c) Thomas Edison
- 2. (d) James Joyce 3. (c) Albert Finstein
- 4. (a) Frank Sinatra 5. (d) Anne Frank
- 6. (b) Muhammad Ali 7. (d) Bruce Lee
- 8. (b) Thurgood Marshall 9. (d) Mohandas Gandhi
- 10. (c) Emmeline Pankhurst
- 11. (a) Bill Gates
- 12. (d) Rachel Carson
- 13. (c) Ho Chi Minh
- 14. (b) Franklin D. Roosevelt 15. (d) Allen Ginsberg
- 16. (d) Adolf Hitler 17. (a) Winston Churchill
- 18. (b) John F. Kennedy 19. (a) Marcus Garvey
- 20. (d) Marilyn Monroe 21. (a) Mao Zedong
- 22. (d) Ronald Reagan
- 23. (b) Henry R. Luce 24. (c) Bart Simpson
- 25. (a) Helen Keller 26. (b) Che Guevara
- 27. (b) Aretha Franklin
 - # TALLY VOUS VOORA #
- THE CENTURY IN ARTS

By Bennett Singer and Dan Zinkus of the TIME Education Program

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CONTRIBUTORS



THE EDITORS, from left, Philip Elmer-DeWitt, Johanna McGeary, Steve Koepp and Howard Chua-Eoan, oversaw the issue



TIM O'BRIEN, center, painted the portraits of the three finalists for Person of the Century. From left, Sharon Okamoto, who designed this issue, photo editor Jay Colton and art director Arthur Hochstein

The iconic image of Einstein on our cover was taken in 1947 by the legendary photographer Philippe Heisman. Einstein was not fond of photographers (he called them *Lichtaffen*, or light monkeys), but he had a soft spot for Halsman.

Einstein had per-



sonally included the photographer on a list of German artists and scientists getting emergency U.S. visas to evade Nazi capture. Halsman recalled that Einstein ruminated painfully

in his study on the legacy of E=me8: talk of atomic war, an arms race. "So you don't believe that there will ever be peace?" Halsman asked as he released the shutter. Einstein's eyes, Halsman said, "had a look of immense sadness... a question and a reproach in them." He answered, "No. As long as there will be man, there will be war.

plane tickets to the town where she was born: \$1,200

train to the house where she grew up: \$63

pints at the pub where she met your dad: \$8

finally understanding where your mother was coming from:



for the things that matter.

there are some things money can't buy. for everything else there's Master Card."

NOTEBOOK OF THE CENTURY



DON'T BE CRUEL O.K.. so Elvis isn't TIME'S Person of the Century. He didn't even make the TIME 100. Suspicious minds might think we've got a beef with the King, But more than 620,000 readers still love him tendergiving him the Flound Dog's share of the vote in our online poll. If he is still alive, there's always next century



iday greetings the presidential types are mailing their many best friends. Counterclockwise from bottom, you'll find Hatch's card (with a Christmas song sheet inside), George W.'s (with a biblical message) and family portraits galore (McCain, Bauer, Gore, Keves, Forbes, Buchanan): Bradley claims he didn't send cards. The most tastefully sedate one-can you believe it?-features a wreath from The Donald. But only the Clintons have the White House on theirs. That's why this mail is about keeping those letters and dollars coming.



NTURY

44 Our country has deliberately undertaken a great social and economic experiment, noble in motive and far reaching in purpose. 99 HERBERT HOOVER.

on the 18th Amendment, instituting Prohibition; 1928

44 Whether you like it or not, history is on our side. We will bury you. 77

NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV. Soviet leader: Nov. 18, 1956

44 No woman in my time will be Prime Minister ... 77

> MARGARET THATCHER. future PM: Oct. 26, 1969

44 I am the Haitian people! 77 FRANÇOIS ("PAPA DOC") DUVALIER,

circa 1971 44 There is no reason for any individual

to have a computer in their home. 77 KEN OLSON.

president, Digital Equipment Corp.; 1977

66 Read my lips: NO NEW TAXES, 77 GEORGE BUSH,

at the G.O.P. Convention; Aug. 18, 1988

44 I did not have sexual relations with that woman, Ms. Lewinsky. 77 BILL CLINTON.

President and bad husband; Ian. 26, 1998

A CENTURY ON THE GENDER SEESAW

1900 U.S. outnumbe 1.6 millio





1968 Virginia Slims "You've Come a L Way, Baby



1978 More women than men enter college

1980

1997 Mon sur to work at Hooters

1932 Hattle Wyatt Carraway is first woman elected to U.S. Senate.



1945 W protest lavol caused by turning Gir 1961 FDA



1984 Geraldine Ferraro become first major party female vice

1999 Joe Frazier's daughter wants to box Muhammad Ali's daughter: U.S. women outnumber men by 6.1 million

"I never thought I could keep smoking while I was trying to quit."

"The idea of going cold furkey really scared me. I hadn't gone more than a couple of hours without a cigarette in years! My doctor prescribed ZYBAN as part of a comprehensive program and told me I didn't have to stop smoking right away. He explained that nicoline-free ZYBAN reduces your cravings. One pill twice a day, and before long, I started to feel less and less like smoking. Pretty soon, the day arrived when I felt comfortable enough to live without cigarettes. The day I knew Pd won, and quit for good."

*Individual results may vary. You should set a date to quit within 2 weeks of starting ZYBAN, Most people should take ZYBAN for at least 7 to 12 weeks.

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT ZYBAN

The most common side effects with ZYBAN include dry mouth and difficulty steeping. Although uncommon, there is a risk of seizure associated with ZYBAN (see "important Warring" section in Information for the Patient on following page), So it is important to talk to your leading the control of the Patient on following page). So it is important to talk to your leading to the control of the Patient on following page).

You should not take ZYBAN if you have a salzure disorder, are currently taking WELLBUTRIN'S WELLBUTRIN'S RS, or any other medicines that contain bupropion HCI; have or have had an eating disorder, or are currently taking an MAO inhibitor.

Let your healthcare professional know about any other prescription or over-the-counter medications you are taking. ZYBAN is not recommend for women who are pregnant or breast-feeding.

ZYBAN and the ZYBAN Advantage Plan", a personalized support program, are part of an overall plan recommended by your healthcare professional to help you quit smoking. FOR MORE INFORMATION, CALL 1-888-959-STOP (7867) OR VISIT OUR WEB SITE AT www.zyban.com

Please consult information for the Patient on the following page:



H. STOPPER

Information for the Patient

ZYBAN* (bupropion hydrochloride) Sustained-Release Tablets

ZYBAN is indicated as an aid to smoking cessation treatment in smokers 18 years of age and older. Please read this information before you start taking ZYBAN. Also read this leaflet each time you renew your prescription, in case anything has changed. This information is not intended to take the place of discussions between you and your doctor. You and your doctor should discuss ZYBAN as part of your plan to stop smoking. Your doctor has prescribed ZYBAN for your use only. Do not let anyone else use your ZYBAN.

IMPORTANT WARNING:

There is a chance that approximately 1 out of every 1000 people taking bupropion hydrochloride, the active ingredient in ZYBAN, will have a seizure. The chance of this happening increases if you have a seizure disorder (for example, epilepsy)

- · have or have had an eating disorder (for example, bulimia or
- anorexia nervosa) take more than the recommended amount of ZYBAN; or
- · take other medicines with the same active ingredient that is in ZYBAN, such as WELLBUTRIN® (bupropion hydrochloride) Tablets and WELLBUTRIN SRº (bupropion hydrochloride) Sustained-Release Tablets. (Both of these medicines are used to treat depression)

You can reduce the chance of experiencing a seizure by foll your doctor's directions on how to take ZYBAN. You should also discuss with your doctor whether ZYBAN is right for you.

1. What is ZYBAN?

ZYBAN is a prescription medicine to help people quit smoking. Studies have shown that more than one third of people guit smoking for at least 1 month while taking ZYBAN and participating in a patien support program. For many patients, ZYBAN reduces withdrawal symptoms and the urge to smoke. ZYBAN should be used with a patient support program. It is important to participate in the behavjoral program, counseling, or other support program your health care

2. Who should not take ZYBAN?

You should not take ZYBAN if you

- have a seizure disorder (for example, epilepsy) are already taking WELLBUTRIN, WELLBUTRIN SR, or any other
- medicines that contain bupropion hydrochloride have or have had an eating disorder (for example, bulimia or anorexia nervosa).
- · are currently taking or have recently taken a monoamine oxidase inhibitor (MAOI) · are allergic to bupropion.

3. Are there special concerns for women?

ZYBAN is not recommended for women who are pregnant or breast-feeding. Women should notify their doctor if they become pregnant or intend to become pregnant while taking ZYBAN

4. How should I take ZYBAN?

- · You should take ZYBAN as directed by your doctor. The usual recommended dosing is to take one 150-mg tablet in the morning for the first 3 days. On the fourth day, begin taking one 150-mg tablet in the morning and one 150-mg tablet in the early evening Doses should be taken at least 8 hours apart
- . Never take an "extra" dose of ZYBAN. If you forget to take a dose, do not take an extra tablet to "catch up" for the dose you forgot. Wait and take your next tablet at the regular time. Do not take more tablets than your doctor prescribed. This is important so you do not increase your chance of having a seizure It is important to swallow ZYBAN Tablets whole. Do not chew,
- divide, or crush tablets.

5. How long should I take ZYBAN?

Most people should take ZYBAN for at least 7 to 12 weeks. Some people may need to take ZYBAN for a longer period of time to assist in their smoking cessation efforts. Follow your doctor's instructions.

6. When should I stop smoking?

It takes about 1 week for ZYBAN to reach the right levels in your body to be effective. So, to maximize your chance of quitting you should not stop smoking until you have been taking ZYBAN for 1 week. You should set a date to stop smoking during the second week you're taking ZYBAN° (bupropion hydrochloride) Sustained-Release Tablets.

7. Can I smoke while taking ZYBAN?

It is not physically dangerous to smoke and use ZYBAN at the same time. However, continuing to smoke after the date you set to stop smoking will seriously reduce your chance of breaking your smoking habit.

8. Can ZYBAN be used at the same time as nicotine patches?

Yes, ZYBAN and nicotine patches can be used at the same time but should only be used together under the supervision of your doctor. Using ZYBAN and nicotine patches together may raise your blood pressure. Your doctor will probably want to check your blood pressure regularly to make sure that it stays within acceptable levels.

DO NOT SMOKE AT ANY TIME if you are using a nicotine patch or any other nicotine product along with ZYBAN. It is possible to get too much nicotine and have serious side effects

9. What are possible side effects of ZYBAN?

- Like all medicines, ZYBAN may cause side effects
- The most common side effects include dry mouth and difficulty sleeping. These side effects are generally mild and often disappear after a few weeks. If you have difficulty sleeping, avoid taking your medicine too close to bedtime.
- The most common side effects that caused people to stop taking ZYBAN during clinical studies were shakiness and skin rash
- Stop taking ZYBAN and contact your doctor or health care professional if you have signs of an allergic reaction such as a rash, hives, or difficulty in breathing. Discuss any other troublesome side effects with your doctor.
- Use caution before driving a car or operating complex, hazardous machinery until you know if ZYBAN affects your ability to perform those tasks

10. Can I drink alcohol while I am taking ZYBAN?

It is best to not drink alcohol at all or to drink very little while taking ZYBAN. If you drink a lot of alcohol and suddenly stop, you may increase your chance of having a seizure. Therefore, it is important to discuss your use of alcohol with your doctor before you begin taking ZYBAN

11. Will ZYBAN affect other medicines I am taking?

ZYBAN may affect other medicines you're taking. It is important not to take medicines that may increase the chance for you to have a seizure. Therefore, you should make sure that your doctor knows about all medicines-prescription or over-the-counter-you are taking or plan to take.

12. Do ZYBAN Tablets have a characteristic odor?

ZYBAN Tablets may have a characteristic odor. If present, this odor is normal

13. How should I store ZYBAN?

- . Store ZYBAN at room temperature, out of direct sunlight.
- Keep ZYBAN in a tightly closed container.
 Keep ZYBAN out of the reach of children.

This summary provides important information about ZYBAN. This summary cannot replace the more detailed information that you need from your doctor. If you have any questions or concerns about either ZYBAN or smoking cessation, talk to your doctor or other

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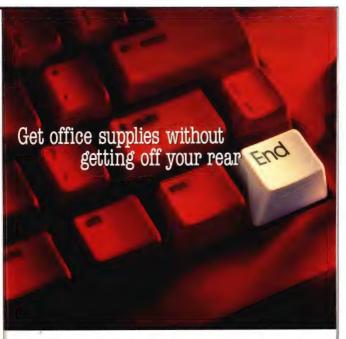
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Why the Stock Market Keeps Rising

ALWAYS WANTED PORN-STAR FRIENDS, I FIGURED THEY'D know not only where all the good parties were but also where to buy fetching outfits for my female friends. But it turns out they know about something far more exciting than sex: money. Orgies are great and all, but they're a little early '99, a little Eyes Wide Shut, if you know what I

mean. If I find a woman who can point me toward the next AOL, then I'm a man in search of

a diamond ring.

Last week porn star Marylin Star was charged with soliciting insider trading secrets from her "friend" James McDermott, the now former chairman of Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, an investment bank. She made \$88,000 investing in companies his firm was about to help merge, and tipped off a buddy, who scored \$86,000. I had been missing out on this stock-market craze for too long, and I needed to do something about it. Since no venture capitalists seemed as if they were going to invest in my leff Foxworthy tribute site idea. I figured I needed a new plan.

So I called Jenna Jameson, a friend of Marylin Star's and an actress in such films as Hell on Heels and Smells Like ... Sex. She was driving through Scottsdale, Ariz., where she lives and owns a restaurant. Tequila, which she bought with proceeds from her shrewd sale of Disney stock, "Disney sucks this year," she

and they never went up. They took over a bunch of companies, and it never worked out." I asked her what the next big thing was. "I have a lot of tips for you," she cooed in a voice that shake. "I'm really into the stock market. You're going to make a lot of money, dude." I thought I could make a lot of money by recording this and setting up a 900-PORN-IPO number.

"Last week I made \$30,000," she said from her cell phone, pausing at a stoplight to sign an autograph for a fan. "I bought into Infospace.com and forgot about it. It ended

up splitting, eBay is going to be huge, of course. I sell my underwear on eBay. One time I auctioned off a day on the set with me. I got \$10,000." I'll put my money in any company that sells used underwear.

Jameson recently switched from Charles Schwab to Paine Webber, and says she is much happier. She touted two other hightech stocks, CMGI and EDIG, Jameson was more bullish than Peter Lynch and, at least to me, much more convincing, "I just bought Parkervision today. It came out with a new computer chip.

Jameson also recommended plastics. I thought this was a clever reference to the advice Dustin Hoffman gets in The Graduate until I realized that women with fake 34Ds don't joke about plastics. "There is a new company coming out, Botex. It's actually a friend of mine." Oh yeah, baby. This was the insider stuff I was hoping for. "He makes this new kind of plastic they're going to be using on tennis shoes and tires that doesn't wear

st-selling album of century



1972 DDT banned; Endangered Species Act passed the next year

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-10

ROW 9

ROW 8

It's amazing what a few extra inches of space can feel like on an airplane, birochaing Economy Plus, a new concept in scaling from Dintel By removing a new of rean from our plane, we're creamy accusing with three to five more inches of fegiosom per sea. The program has already started, and will be in place in the importing of our U.S. fleet by April of 2010. Soon, you'll be experiencing wide-open quees before you even leave the ground.

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DATTIES

44 You will be home before the leaves have fallen from the trees. 77

KAISER WILHELM to the German troops, August 1914

to the German troops, August 191-

44 Stocks have reached what looks like a permanently high plateau. 77

Yale economist; Oct. 17, 1929

44 This is the second time in our history that there has come back from Germany to Downing Street peace with honor. I believe it is peace for our time. 37

NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN, British Prime Minister; Sept. 30, 1938

4 We're going to bomb them back into the Stone Age. 77

GENERAL CURTIS LEMAY on the North Vietnamese: 1965

44 That virus is a pussycat. 77

DR. PETER DUESBERG, molecular-biology professor at U.C.,

molecular-biology professor at U.C., Berkeley, on HIV; March 25, 1988

44 Let me say directly to Fidel Castro: You're finished. 77 RONALD REAGAN,

former President; May 17, 1990

44 The case is a loser. 99

JOHNNIE COCHRAN

on soon-to-be client O.J. Simpson's chances of acquittal, July 1994

genner Bantara Tuchman. The Guns of August New York Tenes (2), Jehlay.



Lest We Forget

F YOU DID ANYTHING OF NOTE IN THE 20TH century, you've been celebrated this year. But we've found a few who managed to go unheralded. These are folks whose inventions are used every day but whose names, unfairly, are not. Herewith, the last unsung heroes of the 1900s:

Satori Kato Instant coffee, 1901

Mary Anderson Windshield wipers, 1903

Hugh Moore Paper cup, 1908

Jacques Brandenberger . . . Cellophane, 1908

Arthur Wynne...... Crossword puzzle, 1913

Andrew Olsen......Pop-up tissue box, 1921

Francis W. Davis Power steering, 1926

R. Stanton Avery Self-adhesive label, 1935

Edwin L. Peterson..... Answering machine, 1945

Earl John Hilton. Credit card, 1950

Clinton Riggs Yield sign, 1950

Chavannes & Fielding. . . . Bubble wrap, 1957

Luther Simjian ATM, 1960

Herb Peterson Egg McMuffin, 1973



TIME'S BRIEF HISTORY

R. Stanton Aver



Our Person of the Century Franklin Delano Roosevelt

...and he did it all from his wheelchair.



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ENTERTAINMENT

44The cinema is little more than a fad, It's canned drama, What audiences really want to see is flesh and blood on the stage.77

CHARLIE CHAPLIN. actor, producer, director, studio founder; 1916

((Television) won't be able to hold on to any market it captures after the first six months. People will soon get tired of staring at a plywood box every night."

> DARRYL ZANUCK. 20th Century Fox studios chief, 1946

44Just so-so in center field.

NEW YORK DAILY NEWS. after major league debut of Willie Maus: May 26, 1951

4The singer will have to go.77

ERIC EASTON, manager of the Rolling Stones, on Mick Jagger: 1963

4Reagan doesn't have that presidential look. 77

UNITED ARTISTS EXECUTIVE.

rejecting Ronald Reagan as lead in 1964 film The Best Man

Wou like me-right now! You like mel??

SALLY FIELD.

accepting Oscar for Places in the Heart; 1985

ILESTONES

PLEADED NOT GUILTY, AHMED RESSAM. 32. Algerian arrested near the Canadian border after bombmaking parts were found in his car: to charges of illegally car-

rving explosives and making false statements to customs authorities; in Seattle.

DESCENDED. JULIA ("Butterfly") HILL, 25. environmental activist, after a 738day treetop vigil to save a 600-year-old redwood from loggers; near Stafford, Calif. Hill left her 18-story-high perch after Pacific Lumber Co. agreed to spare the tree, located on company property.



DIED. TONY BRYANT, 60. Black Panther turned anticommunist who founded a short-lived, conservative black magazine after spending 11

years in a Cuban prison for hijacking a plane to Havana; of leukemia; in Miami. His 1984 book, Hijack, recounted his prison ordeal

DIED. JOHN PATON DAVIES, 91; U.S. diplomat who unfairly lost his job in 1954

during Joseph Mc-Carthy's hunt to find out "Who lost China?" to the communists; in Asheville, N.C.

DIED. JÜRGEN MOSER. 71, renowned mathe-

matician who ad-

vanced scientists' understanding of how the solar system works and aided the development of particle accelerators; of cancer: in Zurich.



DIED, DESMOND LLEWELYN. 85. British actor who played the beleaguered gadget inventor Q in 17 James Bond films: in a car accident; in Firle, England. "In real life

I'm allergic to gadgets," Llewelyn said. They just don't work for me, not even those plastic cards for hotel-room doors."

DIED, ROBERT BRESSON, 98, acclaimed film director whose emphasis on image over dialogue helped redefine French cinema; near Paris (see Eulogy).

> DIED. HANK SNOW, 85, country music's rhinestone-studded Singing Ranger, whose 1950 hit I'm Movin' On was recorded in 36 languages; in Madison, Tenn. A regular at the Grand Ole Opry

for nearly 50 Snow vears. recorded more than 80 albums and in 1979 made the Country Music Hall of Fame.

EULOGY

The Hollywood style-brash, chatty, muscular-is the only one most moviegoers know. But there is another, sparer sort, where penetrating gazes take the place of explosive technical virtuosity. It is caviar to the Hollywood popcorn, and for 40 years ROBERT BRESSON was its finest and most influential purveyor. In 13 features from Les Anges du Péché (1943) to L'Argent (1983), the Frenchman who called himself a "jolly pessimist" went his own thorny way and, through his severe, seductive example, established the dominant style of a minority art form. His films, with little dialogue and music, are in effect silent pictures; they are certainly moving pictures, for they tell stories of people drawn toward death or



transfiguration. Bresson was preoccupied with the mysterious workings of God's will, with saints ground down by sinners; Diary of a Country Priest and The Trial of Joan of Arc depict a state of grace under pressure. But all his attractive heroes, whether explicitly religious or not, are trudging up their own private Calvary. In Mouchette, the beautifully pitiless story of a teenage outcast so maladroit that she must try three times before she succeeds in drowning herself, the girl's schoolmates sing one refrain as if it were a prayer: "Hope-for more hope." Bresson's films, handmade and precious, gave viewers hope for a more exact, more exalted form of moviemaking. -By Richard Carlins

hat an amazing cast of characters! What a wealth of heroes and villains to choose from!
Some shook the world by arriving: Gandhi at the sea to make salt. Lenin at the Finland Station. Others by refusing to depart: Rosa Parks from her seat on the bus, that kid from the path of the tank near Tiananmen Square. There were magical folks who could make freedom radiate through the walls of a Birmingham jai, a South African prison or a Gdansk shipyard.

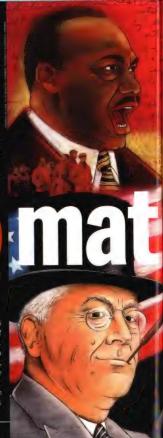
Others made machines that could fly and machines that could think, discovered a mold that conquered infections and a molecule that formed the basis of life. There were people who

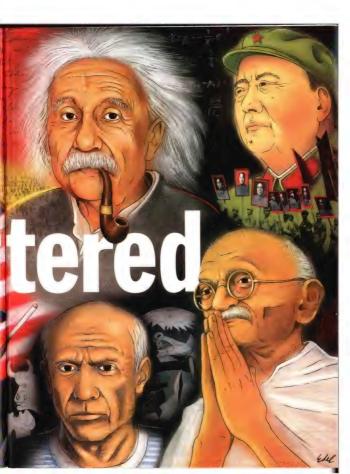
and why

could inspire us with a phrase: fear itself, tears and sweat, ask not. Frighten us with a word: heil! Or revise the universe with an equation: E=mc².

So how can we go about choosing the Person of the Century, the one who, for better or worse, personified our times and will be recorded by history as having the most lasting significance?

Let's begin by noting what our century will be remembered for. Out of the fog of proximity, three great themes emerge:







- The grand struggle between totalitarianism and democracy.
- The ability of courageous individuals to resist authority in order to secure their civil rights.
- The explosion of scientific and technical knowledge that unveiled the mysteries of the universe and helped secure the triumph of freedom by unleashing the power of free minds and free markets.

the century of democracy

ome people, looking at the first of these themes, sorrowfully insist that the choice has to be Hiller, Führer of the fascist genocides and refugge floods that plagued the century. He wrought the Holocaust that redefined evil and the war that reordered the world. Lenin, who snatched from obscurity the 19th century ideology of communism and devised the modern tools of totalizarian brutality. He begat not only Stalin and Mao but in some ways and Hiller, who was enchanted by the Soviet terror tactics. Doesn't tariah brutality from Uganda to Kosovo—make a mockery of the trainah brutality from Uganda to Kosovo—make a mockery of the intoinalist' faith that progress makes evilvilations more civilized' Fan't Hitler, alas, the person who most influenced and symbolized this most genocidal of centuries?

No. He lost. So did Lenin and Stalin. Along with the others in their evil pantheon, and the totalitarian ideologies they represented, they are destined for the ash heap of history. If you had to describe the century's geopolitics in one sentence, it could be a short one: Freedom won. Free minds and free markets prevailed over faseism and communism.

So a more suitable choice would be someone who embodied the struggle for freedom: Franklin Roosevelt, the only person to be Time's Man of the Year thrice (for 1932, 1934 and 1941). He helped save capitalism from its most serious challenge, the Cart Depression. And then he rallied the power of free people and free entermise to defeat fascism.

Other great leaders were part of this process. Winston Churchill stood up to Hiller even earlier than Rossevelt did, when it took far more courage, Harry Truman, a plainspoken man with gut institutes for what was right, forcefully began the struggle against Soviet expansionism, a challenge that Rossevelt was too sanguine about. Ronad Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev helped choreograph the conclusion of that sorry empire's struut upon the stage, So too did Pope John Paul II, a Pole with a passion for both faith and freedom. And if you were to pick a hero who embodied America's contribution to winning the fight for freedom, it would probably be not Rossevelt, but instead the American Col. I.

Nor is it proper to mythologize Roosevelt. The New Deal was at times a hodgepodge of conflicting economic ideas, marked more by enthusiasm than by coherence. It restored Americans' faith and hopes, saved them from fear itself, but never really managed to end the Depression. The war did that.

Nevertheless, Franklin Roosevelt stands out among the cen-



tury's political leaders. With his first-class temperament, willy manipulations and passion for experimentation, he's the jaunty face of democratic values. Thus we pick him as the foremost statesman and one of three finalists for Person of the Century. That may seem, to non-Americans, parcohial. True, but this was, as our magazine's founder Henry Luce dubbed it in 1941, the American Century—politically, militarily, economically and ideologically.

When floosevelt took office at the beginning of 1933 (the same week that Hilder assumed emergency powers in Germany), unemployment in the U.S. had, in three years, jumped from § million to 12 million, at least a quarter of the work force. Fathers of hungry kids were trying to sell apples on the street. FD. R.'s bold experiments ('Above all, try something') included many that failed, but he brought hope to millions and some last ring contributions to the nation's foundation. Social Security, minimum wages, insured bank deposits and the right to join unions. Henceforth the national government (in the U.S. and most everywhere else) took on the duty of managing the economy and providing aputilatism with a social safety nat.

By New Year's Day of 1941, the Depression still lingered, and the threat from Hitler was growing. Rosevetl went to its second-floor White House study to draft the address that would launch his unprecedented third term. There was a long silence, uncomfortably long, as his speechwriters waited for him to speak. Then he leaned forward and began dictating.

"We look forward to a world founded upon four essential human freedoms." he said. He proceeded to list them: freedom of expression, freedom of worship, freedom from want, freedom from fear. One of the great themes of this century was the progress made toward each of them.

Roosevelt made another great contribution: he escorted onto the century's stage a remurkable woman, his wife Eleanor. She served as his counterpoint: uncompromisingly moral, earnest rather than devious, she becume an ion of feminism and social justice in a nation just discovering the need to grant rights to women, blacks, ordinary workers and the poor. She discovered the depth of racial discrimination while touring New Deal programs (on a visit to Brimingham in 1993, she refused to stin the white section of the auditorium), and subsequently peppered her husband with questions over dinner and memos at bedtime. Even after her husband's death, she remained one of the century's most powerful advocates for social fairness.

One political leader who rivals Roseevelt in embodying freedom's fight is Winston Churchill. Indeed, it's possible to imagine a President other than Roseevelt leading America through the war, but it's nearly impossible to imagine someone other than Churchill turning the world's darkest moments into Britain's finest hour.

He despised tyranny with such a passion that he, and by extension his nation, was willing to stand alone against Hitler when it was most critical. And unlike Roosevelt, he came early to the crusade against Soviet tyranny as well. His eloquent speeches strengthened the faith of all freedom-loving people in both the righteousness of their struggle and the inevitability of their cause.

So why is he not Person of the Century? He was, after all, TIME's Man of the Half-Century in 1950. Well, the passage of



time can alter our perspective. A lot has happened since 1950. It has become clear that one of the great themes of the century has been the success of those who resisted authority in order to seek civil rights, decolonization and an end to repression. Along with this came the setting of the sun on the great colonial empiries.

In his approach to domestic issues, individual rights and the liberties of colonial subjects. Churchill turned out to be a romantic refugee from a previous era who ended up on the wrong side of history. He did not become Prime Minister, he incorrectly proclaimed in 1942, "to preside over the liquidation of the British Empire," which them controlled a quarter of the globe's land. He bulldoggedly opposed the women's rights movement, other civil-rights createds and decolonization, and he called Mohandas Gandhi "nauseating" and a "half-naked fair."

As it turned out, Churchill's tenacity was powerful enough to defy Hitler, but not as powerful as the resistance techniques of the half-naked fakir. Gandhi and others who fought for civil rights turned out to be part of a historic tide, one that Roosevelt and his wife Eleanor appreciated better than Churchill died.

Which brings us to .

the century of civil rights

n a century marked by brutality. Gandhi perfected a different method of bringing about change, one that would turn out (surprisingly) to have more lasting impact. The words he used to describe it do not translate readily into English. Satugaraha (holding firmly onto the deepest truth and soulforce) and admirant (the love that tremains when all thoughts of vidence are dispelled). They formed the basis for civil disoberies and the saturation of the saturation of the saturation of firms and the saturation of the Part of his creed was that purifying society required purify-

ing one's own soul. "The more you develop nonviolence in your own being, the more infectious it becomes." Or, more pithily: "We must become the change we seek."

He was, truth be told, rather weird at times. His own purification regime involved inordinate attention to the bowel movements of himself and those around him, and he liked testing his powers of self-denial by sleeping naked with young women. Nevertheless, he became not just a political force but a spiritual guide for those repelled by the hate and greed that polluted this century. "Generations to come," said Albert Einstein, "will scarce believe that such a one as this ever in flesh and blood walked upon this earth."

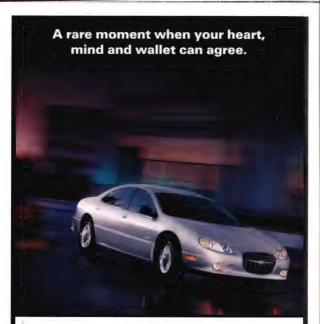
Gandhi's life of civil disobedience began while he was a darkyoung lower in South Africa when, beause he was a darkskinned Indian, he was told to move to a third-ses seat on a traineven though he held a first-dast sicket. He refused, and ended up up spending the night on a desolate platform. Culminated 340 1930, when he was 61, and he and his followers and the same 1930, when he was 61, and he and his followers of the same of the same of British colonial laws and taxes. By the time he reached the sea, several thousand had joined his march, and all along India's several thousand had joined his march, and all along India's coast thousands more were doing the same. More than 60,000 were eventually arrested, including Gandhi, but it was clear who would end up the victors.

Gandhi did not see the full realization of his dreams; India finally gained independence, but a civil war between Hindus and Muslims resulted, despite his efforts, in the bloody birth of Pakistan. He was killed, on his way to prayers, by a Hindu fanatic.

His spirit and philosophy, however, transformed the century. His most notable heir was Martin Luther King Jr. "If humanity is to progress," King once declared, "Gandhi is inescapable."

King, who began studying Gandhi in college, was initially seepited about the Mahatma's faith in nonviolence. But by the time of the Montgomery bus boycott, he later wrote, 'I had come to see early that the Christian doctrine of love operating through the Gandhian method of nonviolence was one of the most potent weepons available to the Negro in his strangel for freedom.' The weepons with the total Negro the State of the State of the march with its bloody Sunday on the Edmund Petrus Bridge showed how right he, and Gandhi, was

Givil rights took a variety of forms this century. Women got the right to vote, gained control over their reproductive life and made strides toward achieving equal status in the workplace. Cays and lesbians gained the right to be proud of who they acl indeed, one defining aspect of our century has been the degree to which it was shaped not just by powerful political degree to which it was shaped not just by powerful political



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ENGINEERED TO BE GREAT CARS

leaders but also by ordinary falls who civilly disobeyed. Nelon Mandela organizing a campaign in 1982 to dely South Africa: "pass laws" by entering white townships, Rosa Parks crusing to give up her seat on a Montgomery bus just as Gandhi had on the South African train, the unknown rebel blocking the line of tanks rumbling toward Tananmen Square, Lech Walesa leading his fellow Polish workers out on strike, the British sufragast Emmeline Panhurat Jaunching hunger strikes, American students protesting the Vietnam War by burning their dark cards, and gays and leabiast as the end, they changed the century as much as the men who commanded armies.

the century of science and technology

t is hard to compare the influence of statesmen with that of scientists. Nevertheless, we can note that there are certain eras that were most defined by their politics, others by their culture, and others by their scientific advances.

The 18th century, for example, was clearly one marked by stateratin 1.778 alone there are Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin writing the Declaration of Independence, Adam Smith publishing The Weshleth of Nations and George Washington leading the Revolutionary forces. The 17th century, on the other hand, despite such colorful leaders as Louis XIV and the chitacus he left us, will be most remembered for its science. Calileo exploring gravity and the solar system, Descartes developing modern philosophy and Newton discovering the laws of motion and calcular. And the 16th will be remembered for the

Production of Contract and Cont

flourishing of the arts and culture: Michelangelo and Leonardo and Shakespeare creating masterpieces, Elizabeth I creating the Elizabethan Age.

So how will the 20th century be remembered? Yes, for democracy. And yes, for civil rights.

But the 20th century will be most remembered, like the 17th, for its earthshaing advances in science and technology. In his massive history of the 20th century, Paul Johnson declares: "This massive history of the 20th century, Paul Johnson declares: This massive history of the 20th century, Paul Johnson declares: The scientific genius impinges on humanity, for good or ill, far more than any statesman or warford." Albert Einstein was more pithy: "Politics is for the moment. An equation is for etemity."

Just look at the year the century was born. The Paris Exposition in 1900 (50 million visitors, more than the entire population of France) featured wireless telegraphs, X rays and tape recorders. "It is a new century, and what we call electricity is its God," wrote the romantic historian Henry Adams from Paris.

Coo., wrote the tromantic national reason, statistics from trans.

The fine which guarantum physics by discovering that atoms remained superior of the properties of the properties of the many statistics of radiation in packets. Also the mysteries of the mind. Signumd Freud published fre Interpretation of Dreams that year. Marconi was preparing to send radio signals across the Allantic, the Wright Brothers went to Kity Hawk to work on their gilders, and an unpromising student named Albert Einstein finally graduated, after some difficulty, from college that year. So much for the bunchesded of the Li. S. Fatent Office: "Everything that can be invented as been invented."

So many fields of science made such great progress that each could produce its own contender for Person of the Century.

Let's start with medicine. In 1928 the young Scottish researcher Alexander Fleming sloppily let a lab dish growing bateria on a bench when he went on vacation. It got contaminated with a Penicillium mold spore, and when he returned, he noticed that the mold seemed to stop the growth of the germs. His serendipitous discovery would eventually save more lives than were lost in all the centur's wars combined.

Fleming serves well as a symbol of all the great medical researchers, such as Jonas Salk and David Ho, who fought disease. But he personally did little, after his initial euraki. moment, to develop penicillin. Nor has the fight against infectious diseases been so successful that it will stand as a defining achievement of the century.

The century's greater biological breakthrough was more batransis Crick winged into the Eagle Pub in Cambridge, England, and declared that he and his partner James Watson had "found the secret of life."

Watson had sketched out how four chemical bases paired to create a self-copying code at the core of the double-helis-shaped DNA molecule. In the more formal announcement of their discovery, a one-page paper in the journal Nature, they noted the significance in a famously understated sentence: It has not expend our notice that the specific pairing we have possibled in-mediately suggested to the server less restrained when persuading what on sister to type up the paper for them. "We told ther." Watson sister to type up the paper for them. "We told ther." Watson write in The Double Helix, "that she was participating in perhaps the most famous event in biology since Darwin's book."

DNA is likely to be the discovery made in the 20th century that will be the most important to the 21st. The world is just a few years away from deciphering the entire sequence of more than 100,000 human genes encoded by the 3 billion chemical pairs of our DNA. That will open the way to new drugs, genetic engineering and designer bables.

So should Watson and Crick be Persons of the Century? Perhaps. But two factors count against them. Their role, unlike that of Einstein or Churchill, would have been performed by others if they hadn't been around; indeed, competitor Linus Pauling was

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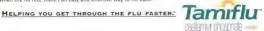




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just months away from shouting the same eureka!. In addition, although the next century may be, this did not turn out to be a century of genetic engineering.

What about the technologists?

There's Henry Ford, who perfected ways to mass-produce the horseless carriages developed in Germany by Gottlieb Daimler and others. The car became the most influential consumer product of the centrul, bringing with it a host of effects good and bad: more personal freedom, residential sprawl, social mobility, highways and shopping malls, air pollution (though the end of the noxious pollution produced by horses) and mass markets for mass-produced goods.

Wilbur and Örwille Wright also used the internal-combustion engine to free people from earthly bounds. Their 13-second flight in 1903 transformed both war and peace. As Bill Gates said in these pages, Their invention effectively became the World Wide Web of that era, bringing people, languages, ideas and values together." The result was a new era of globalization.

Even more central to this globalization were the electronic technologies that revolutionized the distribution of information, ideas and entertainment. Five centuries ago, Gutenberg's advances in printing helped lead to the Reformation (by permitting people to gavn their own Bibles and religious tracts), the Renaisance (by permitting ideas to travel from village to village) and the rise of individual liberty (by allowing ordinary folks directaces to information). Likewise, the 20th century was transformed by a string of inventions that, building on the telegraph and telephone of the 18th ecentury, led to a new information age.

In 1927 Philo Farnsworth was able to electronically deconstruct a moving image and transmit it to another room. There you are, 'he said, 'electronic television.' (In the heated historical debate, both Thie and the U.S. Patent Office coned up giving in credit for the invention over his rival Vladimir Zworykin of RCA. In the 1930x Alan Turing first described the computer—an

chine that could perform logical functions based on whatever instructions were fed to it—and then proceeded to help build one inthe early 1940s that cracked the German wartime codes. His concepts were refined by other computer pioneers: John von Neumann, John Atanasoff, I. Presper Eckert and John Mauchly Meanwhile, another group of scientists—including Enrico the atom in a different way, one that led to the creation of a weapon that helped win the war and define the subsequent five decades of nervous peace that ensued.

In 1947 William Shockley and his team at Bell Labs invented the transistor, which had the ability to take an electric current and translate it into on-off binary data. Thus began the digital age. Robert Noyee and Jack Killy, a decade later, came up with way to etch many transistors—eventually millions—onto tiny silicon wafers that became known as microchips.

Many people—let's not pick on Al Gore here—deserve credit for creating the Internet, which began in 1969 as a net-work of university computers and began to take off in 1974 when Vint Cert and Robert Kahn published a protocol that enabled any computer on the network to transmit to any other. A companion protocol devised by Tim Bernes-Lee in 1990 created the World of the Vinternet of the 1990 created the World of the Vinternet of the World of the Vinternet of the

Together these triumphs of science and technology advanced the cause of freedom, in some ways more than any states-man or soldier did. In 1989 workers in Warsaw used faxes to spread the word of Solidariy, and schoolidds in Fargue slipped into tourist hotels to watch CNN reports on the upbeavals in Berlin. A decade later, dissidents in China set up—rail chains, and Web-surfing students evaded clueless censors to break the government's monopoly on information, lust use the flow of ideas wrought by Catenberg, led to the rise of individual rights, so too did the unfetterable flow of ideas wrought by telephones, faxes, television and the Internet serve as the surest foe of totalitarian-sim in this centure.

Fleming, Watson and Crick, the Wright Brothers, Farnsworth, Turing, Shockley, Fermi, Oppenheimer, Noyce—any of them could be, conceivably, a justifiable although somewhat narrow choice is not necessary.

person of the century

n a century that will be remembered foremost for its science and technology-in particular for our ability to understand and then harness the forces of the atom and the universe-one person stands out as both the greatest mind and paramount icon of our age: the kindly, absentminded professor whose wild halo of hair, piercing eyes, engaging humanity and extraordinary brilliance made his face a symbol and his name a synonym for genius: Albert Einstein.

Slow in learning to talk as a child, expelled by one headmaster and proclaimed by another unlikely to amount to anything, Einstein has become the patron saint of distracted schoolkids. But even at age five, he later recalled, he was puzzling over a toy

compass and the mysteries of nature's forces. During his spare time as a young technical officer in a Swiss

patent office in 1905, he produced three papers that changed science forever. The first, for which he was later to win the Nobel Prize, described how light could behave not only like a wave but also like a stream of particles. called quanta or photons. This wave-

particle duality became the foundation of what is known as quantum physics. It also provided theoretical underpinnings for such 20th century advances as television, lasers and semiconductors

The second paper confirmed the existence of molecules and atoms by statistically showing how their random collisions explained the jerky motion of tiny particles in water. Important as both these were, it was his third paper that truly upended the universe

It was based, like much of Einstein's work, on a thought experiment: if you could travel at the speed of light, what would a light wave look like? If you were in a train that neared the speed of light, would you perceive time and space differently?

Einstein's conclusions became known as the special theory of relativity. No matter how fast one is moving toward or away from a source of light, the speed of that light beam will appear the same, a constant 186,000 miles per second. But space and time will appear relative. As a train accelerates to near the speed of light, time on the train will slow down from the

perspective of a stationary observer, and the train will get shorter and heavier. O.K., it's not obvious, but that's why we're no Einstein and he was

Einstein went on to show that energy and matter were merely different faces of the same thing, their relationship described by the most famous equation in all of physics: energy equals mass multiplied by the speed of light squared, E=mc Although not exactly a recipe for an atomic bomb, it explained why one was possible. He also helped resolve smaller mysteries, such as why the sky is blue (it has to do with how the molecules of air diffuse sunlight)

His crowning glory, perhaps the most beautiful theory in all of science, was the general theory of relativity, published in 1916. Like the special theory, it was based on a thought experiment: imagine being in an enclosed lab accelerating through space. The effects you'd feel would be no different from the experience of gravity. Gravity, he figured, is a warping of space-time. Just as Einstein's earlier work paved the way to harnessing the smallest subatomic forces, the general theory opened up an understanding of the largest of all things, from the formative Big Bang of the universe to its mysterious black holes

It took three years for astronomers to test this theory by measuring how the sun shifted light coming from a star. The results were announced at a meeting of the Royal Society in London presided over by J.J. Thomson, who in 1897 had discovered the electron. After glancing up at the society's grand portrait of Sir Isaac Newton, Thomson told the assemblage, "Our conceptions of the fabric of the universe must be fundamentally al-

tered." The headline in the next day's Times of London read: "Revolution in Science ... Newtonian Ideas Overthrown." The New York Times, back when it knew how to write great headlines, was even more effusive two days later: "Lights All Askew in the Heavens/ Men of Science More or Less Agog Over Results of Eclipse Observations/ Einstein's Theory Triumphs.

Einstein, hitherto little known, became a global celebrity and was able to sell pictures of himself to journalists and send the money to a charity for war orphans. More than a hundred books were written about relativ-

ity within a year.

Einstein also continued his contributions to quantum physics by raising questions that are still playing a pivotal role in the modern development of the theory. Shortly after devising general relativity, he showed that photons have momentum, and he came up with a quantum theory of radiation explaining that all subatomic particles, including electrons, exhibit characteristics of both wave and particle.

This opened the way, alas, to the quantum theories of Werner Heisenberg and others who showed how the wave-particle duality implies a randomness or

uncertainty in nature and that particles are affected simply by observing them. This made Einstein uncomfortable. As he famously and frequently insisted, "God does not play dice." (Retorted his friendly rival Niels Bohr: "Einstein, stop telling God what to do.") He spent his later years in a failed quest for a unified theory that would explain what appeared to be random or

Does Einstein's discomfort with quantum theory make him less a candidate for Person of the Century? Not by much, His own work contributed greatly to quantum theory and to the semiconductor revolution it spawned. And his belief in the existence of a unified field theory could well be proved right in the new century





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More important, he serves as a symbol of all the scientistssuch as Heisenberg, Bohr, Richard Feynman and Stephen
Hawking, even the ones he disagreed with—who built upon his
work to decipher and harness the forces of the cosmos. As
James Gleick wrote earlier this year in the Tank 100 series. "The
scientific touchtones of our age—the Bomb, space travel, efectronies—all bear his fingerprints." Or, to quote a Tane cover
story from 1946 (produced by Whittaker Chambers). "Among
20th-Century men, he blends to an extraordinary degree those
highly distilled powers of intellete, intuition and imagination
which are rarely combined in one mind, but which, when they
do occur together, men call genins. It was all but inevitable
that this genius should appear in the field of science, for 20thCentury evillization is first 85 cremost technological."

Einstein's theory of relativity not only upended physics, it also jangled the underpinnings of society. For nearly the centuries, the clockwork universe of Galileo and Newton-which was based on absolute laws and certainties—formed the psychological foundation for the Enlightenment, with its be-

lief in causes and effects, order, rationalism, even duty.

Now came a view of the universe in which space and time

Novo came a view of the univer work of the control of the these control of the control of the control of the space but also of truth and morality. "It formed a knife," historian Paul Johnson says of relativity the ony," to help out society adrift from its traditional morning." Just as Darwinism became, a century ago, nor just a biological theory but also only just a biological theory but also the control of the control of

The effect on arts can be seen by looking at 1992, the year that Einstein won the Nobel Prize, James Joyce published Utylesse and T.S. Eliot published The Waste Land. There was a famous party in May for the debut of the ballet Renard, composed by Steavnisky and staged by Diagnith with Piezsov (who had designed the sets). Proust (who had designed the sets). Proust (who had been proclaimed Einstein's literary interpreter) and Joyce. The art of each, in its own way: reflected the

breakdown of mechanical order and of the sense that space and time were absolutes.

In early 1933, as Hitler was taking power, Einstein immigrated to the U.S., settling in Princeton at the world's first scientific supercelebrity. That year he help found a group to resettle retugues; the International Reseuce Committee. Thus he became a symbol of another of the great themes of the century; how history was shaped by tides of immigrants, so many of them destined for greatness, who fled oppressive regimes for the freedom of democratic climes.

As a humanist and internationalist, Einstein had spent most of his life espousing a gentle pacifism, and he became one of Gandhi's foremost admirers. But in 1939 he signed one of the century's most important letters, one that symbolizes the relationship between science and politics. "It may become possible to set up nuclear chain reactions," he wrote President Rossevelt.

"This new phenomenon would also lead to the construction of bombs." When Roosevelt read the letter, he crisply ordered, "This requires action."

oosevelt, Gandhi, Einstein. Three inspiring characters, each representing a different force of history in the past century. They were about a different as any three men are likely to be. Yet each in his own way, both intentionally and not, taught us the century's most important lesson: the value of being both humble and humane.

Roosevelt, searcely an exemplar of humility, nonetheless saved the possibility of governmental humility from the forces of ulopian and dystopian arroganee. Totalitarian systems—whether faceist or communist—believe that those in charge know what's best for everyone else. But leaders who nurture democracy and freedom—who allow folks to make their own choices rather than titude that the 20th century clearly row anded and one that is necessary for creating humans societies.

Gandhi, unlike Roosevelt, was the earthly embodiment of humility, so much so that at times it threatened to become a conceit.

He taught us that we should value the civil liberties and individual rights of other human beings, and he lived for (and was killed for) preaching tolerance and pluralism. By exhibiting these virtues, which the century has amply taught us are essential at our litzation, we express the humility and humanity that come from respecting people who are different from us.

Einstein taught the greatest humility of all: that we are but a speck in an unfathomably large universe. The more we gain insight into its mysterious forces, cosmic and atomic, the more reason we have to be humble. And the more we harmess the huge power of these forces, the more such humility becomes an important of the second of the se

Einstein often invoked God, although his was a rather depersonalized deity. He believed, he said, in a "God who reveals himself in the harmony of all that exists." His faith in this divine harmony was what caused him to reject the view that

the universe is subject to randomness and uncertainty. The Lord God is subble, but malicious he is not." Searching for God's design, he said, was "the source of all true art and science." Although this quest may be a cause for humility, it is also what gives meaning and dignity to our lives.

As the century's greatest thinker, as an immigrant who fled from oppression to freedom, as a political idealist, he best embodies what historians will regard as significant about the 20th century. And as a philosopher with faith both in science and in the beauty of God's handlwork, he personifies the legacy that has been bequeathed to the next century.

In a hundred years, as we turn to another new century—nay, ten times a hundred years, when we turn to another new millennium—the name that will prove most enduring from our own amazing era will be that of Albert Einstein: genius, political refugee, humanirain, locksmith of the mysteries of the atom and the universe.



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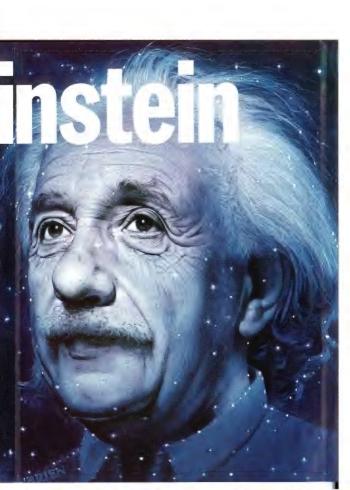
albert

He was the pre-eminent scientist in a century dominated by science. The touchstones of the era—the Bomb, the Big Bang, quantum physics and electronics—all bear his imprint

By Frederic Golden

PERSON OF THE CENTURY

e was the embodiment of pure intellect, the bumbling professor with the German accent, a comic cliché in a thousand films. Instantly recognizable, like Charlie Chaplin's Little Tramp, Albert Einstein's shaggy-haired visage was as familiar to ordinary people as to the matrons who fluttered about him in salons from Berlin to Hollywood. Yet he was unfathomably profound—the genius among geniuses who discovered, merely by thinking about it, that the universe was not as it seemed.



Even now scientists marvel at the charge of general relatively (*1 still cart see how he thought of it? said the late Richard Feynman, no slouch himsel. But the great physicist was also engagingly simple, trading thes and society ground the said of the said of the said toxed off pittly appoirtsm (*Science is a wonderful thing if one does not have to arm one's living at it?) and playful doggerel as easily as equations. Viewing the ment, he variously referred to himself as the jewsh saint or artist's model. He was a cartoonist's deran come true.

Much to his surprise, his ideas, like Darwin's, reverberated beyond science, influencing modern culture from painting to poetry. At first even many scientists didn't really grasp relativity, prompting tled private life contrasts sharply with his screne contemplation of the universe. He could be alternately warmhearted and cold; a doting father, yet aloo; an understanding, if difficult, mate, but also an orgegious firt. Deeply and passionately [concerned] with the fate of every stranger, worth his friend and biographer Philipp Proble, etc.] when relations became intimate.

Einstein himself resisted all efforts to explore his psyche, rejecting, for example, a Freudian analyst's offer to put him on the couch. But curiosity about him continues, as evidenced by the unrelenting tide of Einstein books (Amazon.com lists some 100 in print).

The pudgy first child of a bourgeois Jewish couple from southern Germany,



relativity's repe! he combined rare genius with a deep moral

Arthur Eddington's celebrated viscencia (asked if it was true that the people (asked if it was true that of the people astrophysicist paused, then said. I am try ing to think who the third person is?.) The the world at large, relativity seemed seemed to pull the rug out from under perceived reality. And for many advanced thinkers with 1920s. from Dadasts to Cubists to Freudi science historian David Cassidy calls' the incomprehensivement of themselves the up to the people of people people of people people of people of people of people of people of people people of people of people of people of people people of people people of people

instein's galvanizing effect on the popular imagination continued throughout his life, and after it. Fearful his grave would become a magnet for curiosity seekers, Einstein's executors secretly scattered his ashes. But they were defeated at least in part by a pathologist who carried off his brain in hopes of learning the secrets of his genius. Only recently Canadian researchers, probing those pickled remains, found that he had an unusually large inferior parietal lobe-a center of mathematical thought and spatial imagery-and shorter connections between the frontal and temporal lobes. More definitive insights, though, are emerging from old Einstein letters and papers. These are finally coming to light after years of resistance by executors eager to shield the great relativist's image.

Unlike the avuncular caricature of his later years who left his hair unshorn, helped little girls with their math homework and was a soft touch for almost any worthy cause, Einstein is emerging from these documents as a man whose unset-

he was strongly influenced by his dominerring, muscally incined mother, winencouraged his papers as Bach. Mozart and schubert. In his pretens he had a bute, intense religious experience, going, so far as to chiefe his assimilated family for easing park. But this fervor burned to cut, replaced, after he began exploring, introductory science texts and his "holy" little geometry book, by a lifelong suspicion of all authority.

His easygoing engineer father, an unsuccessful entrepreneur in the emerging electrochemical industry, had less influence, though it was he who gave Einstein the eelebrated try compass that inspired his first "thought experiment": what, the free-year-old wondered, made the needle always point north? At age 15, Einstein staged his first

great rebellion. Left behind in Munich when his family relocated to northern Italy after another of his father's business failures, he quit his prep school because of its militaristic bent, renounced his German citizenship and eventually entered the famed Zurich Polytechnic, Switzerland's M.I.T. There he fell in love with a classmate, a Serbian physics student named Mileva Maric. Afflicted with a limp and three years his senior, she was nonetheless a soul mate. He rhapsodized about physics and music with her, called her his Dolly and fathered her illegitimate child-a sickly girl who may have died in infancy or been given up for adoption. They married despite his mother's objections, but the union would not last.

A handsome, irrepressible romantic in those years, he once had to apologize to the husband of an old flame after Mileva discovered Einstein's renewed correspon-



EINSTEIN OVER TIME As a young scholar, top, and, continuing clockwise, bicycling in California; posing in grand old age; with wife Elsa and stopdaughter Margot

dence with her. He later complained that Milen's pathological jealousy was typical of women of such "uncommon ugliness." Perhaps remoreful about the lost child and distanced by his absorption with his work—his only real passion—and his growing fame, Mileva became increasingly unappy. On the ever of World War 1, she re-luctantly accompanied Einstein to Berlin, the etable of European physics, but found the atmosphere insufferable and soon returned to Zurich with their two sons.

By 1919, after three years of longdistance wrangling, they divorced. He agreed to give her the money from the



tutoring in mathematics and physics. Despite speculation about her possible unacknowledged contributions to special relativity, she herself never made such claims.

Einstein, meanwhile, had taken up with a divorced ousin; Elsa, who jovially cooked and cared for him during the emotionally draining months when he made the intellectual leags that finally resulted in him personal space, and not just for science. As he became more widely known, ladies swarmed around him like monolets circling a planet. These falliances sirritated Elsa, who eventually became his wife, but as due told a friend, a genus of her hise-ball had been a single start of the science of the

Cavalier as he may have been about his wives, he had a deep moral sense. At the

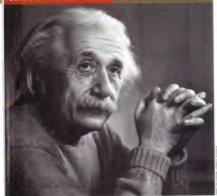
ever, weren't his only foes. For Stalinists, relativity represented rampant capitalist individualism: for some churchmen, it meant ungodly atheism, even though Einstein, who had an impersonal Spinozan view of God, often spoke about trying to understand how the Lord (der Alte, or the Old Man) shaped the universe.

In response to Germany's growing anti-Semitism, he became a passionate Zionist, yet he also expressed concern about the rights of Arabs in any Jewish state. Forced to quit Germany when the Nazis came to power, Einstein accepted an appointment at the new Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, N.J., a scholarly retreat largely created around him. (Asked what he thought he should be paid, Einstein, a financial innocent, suggested \$3,000 a year. The hardheaded Elsa got that upped to \$16,000.) Though occupied with his lonely struggle to unify gravity and electromagnetism in a single mathematical framework, he watched Germany's saber rattling with alarm. Despite his earlier pacifism, he spoke in favor of military action against Hitler. Without fanfare, he helped scores of lewish refugees get into an unwelcoming U.S., including a young photographer named Philippe Halsman, who would take the most famous picture of him (reproduced on the cover of this issue)

Alerted by the émigré Hungarian scientist Leo Szilard to the possibility that the Germans might build an atom bomb. he wrote F.D.R. of the danger, even though he knew little about recent developments in nuclear physics. When Szilard told Einstein about chain reactions, he was astonished: "I never thought about that at all." he said. Later, when he learned of the destruction of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, he uttered a pained sigh.

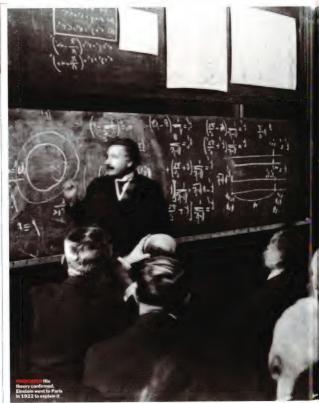
Following World War II, Einstein became even more outspoken. Besides campaigning for a ban on nuclear weaponry, he denounced McCarthyism and pleaded for an end to bigotry and racism. Coming as they did at the height of the cold war. the haloed professor's pronouncements seemed well meaning if naive; LIFE magazine listed Einstein as one of this country's 50 prominent "dupes and fellow travelers." Says Cassidy: "He had a straight moral sense that others could not always see, even other moral people. Harvard physicist and historian Gerald Holton adds, "If Einstein's ideas are really naive, the world is really in pretty bad shape." Rather it seems to him that Einstein's humane and democratic instincts are "an ideal political model for the 21st century," embodying the very best of this century as well as our highest hopes for the next. What more could we ask of a man to personify the past 100 years?

sense and a total indifference to convention



Nobel Prize he felt sure he would win. Still, they continued to have contact, mostly having to do with their sons. The elder, Hans Albert, would become a distinguished professor of hydraulics at the University of California, Berkeley (and, like his father, a passionate sailor). The younger, Eduard, gifted in music and litterature, would die in a Swiss psychiatric hospital, Miley has helped support herself by

height of World War I, he risked the Kaser's wrath by signing an antiwar petition, one of only four scientists in Germany to do so. Yet, paradocically, he helped develop a gyrocompass for U-boats. During the troubled 1990s, when Jews were being singled out by Hitler's rising Nazi Party as the cause of Germany's defeat and economic woes, Einstein and his "Jewsh obysise" were a favorite target. Nazis, how-





a brief relativity

What is it? How does it work? Why does it change everything?

An easy primer by the world's most famous living physicist

oward the end of the 19th century scientists believed they were close to a complete description of the universe. They imagined appears was filled everywhere by a continuous medium called the ether. Light rays and radio signals were waves in this cell register, and is pressure waves in air. All that was needed to ments of the elastic properties of the entering the control of the control of the ments of the elastic properties of the ether; once they had those nailed down, everything else would fall into place.

Soon, however, discrepancies with their dat of an II-pervaling either began to appear. You would expect light to travel a faced speed through the ether. So II was the light, you would expect that its speed would appear to be lower, and If you were traveling in the same direction as the light, you would expect that its speed would appear to be lower, and If you were traveling in the opposite direction to the light, that its speed would appear to be higher. Yet a series of experiments failed to find any evidence for differences in speed due to motton through the ether.

The most careful and accurate of these experiments was carried out by Albert Michelson and Edward Morley at the Keel Institute in Cleveland, Ohio, in St. They compared the speed of light in two beams at right angles to each other. As the earth rotates on it satis and orbits the sun, they reasoned, it will move through the either, and the speed of light in those two beams should diverge. But Michelson and Morley found no daily or yearly differences between the two beams of light. It

Professor Hawking, author of A Brief History of Time, occupies the Cambridge mathematics chair once held by Isaac Newton was as if light always traveled at the same speed relative to you, no matter how you were moving.

The Irish physicist George FitsCertald and the Dutch physicist Hendrik Lorentz were the first to suggest that bodies moving through the ether would contract and that clocks would slow. This shrinking and slowing would be such that everyone would measure the same speed for light no matter how they were moving with respect to the ether, which FitsCertald and Lorentz regarded as a real substance.

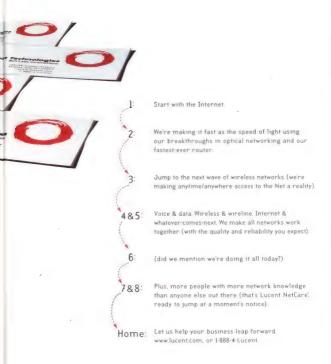
But it was a young clerk named Albert limstein, working in the Swiss Patent Office in Bern, who cut through the ether and solved the speed-of-light problem once and for all. In June 1905 he wrote one of three papers that would establish him as one of the world's leading scientists—and in the process start two conceptual revolutions that changed our understanding of time, space and restanding of time.

In that 1905 paper, Einstein pointed out that because you could not detect whether or not you were moving through the ether, the whole notion of an ether was redundant. Instead, Einstein started from the postulate that the laws of science should appear the same to all freely moving observers. In particular, observers should all measure the same speed for light, no matter how they were moving.

This required abandoning the idea that there is a universal quantity called time that all clocks measure. Instead, everyone would have his own personal time. The clocks of two people would agree if they were at rest with respect to each other but not if they were moving. This has been confirmed by a number of

Taking networks forward





experiments, including one in which an extremely accurate timepiece was flown around the world and then compared with one that had stayed in place. If you wanted to live longer, you could keep flying to the east so the speed of the plane added to the earth's rotation. However, the tiny fraction of a second you gained would be more than offset by eating airline meals.

Einstein's postulate that the laws of name should appear the same to all freely moving observers was the foundation of the theory of relativity, so called because it implies that only relative motion is important labeauty and simplicity were convincing to many scientists and philosophers. But there remained a lold of opposition. Einstein had overthrown two of the Asholittes (with a capital A) of 19th century science: Absolites or Universal Time that all closely saked, that there were no absolute moral standards, that everthing was relative?

This unease continued through the 1920s and '30s. When Einstein was award-



SDACE and time, he discovered, were as pliable as rubber bands

ed the Nobel Prize in 1921, the citation was for important—but by Einstein is standards comparatively minor—work also carried out in 1905. There was no mention of relativity, which was considered too controversial. I still get two or three letters a week telling me Einstein was wrong, move completely accepted by the scientific community, and its predictions have been verified in countless applications.

relativity is the relation between mass and energy. Einstein's postulate that the speed of light should appear the same to everyone implied that nothing could be moving faster than light. What happens is that as energy is used to accelerate a particle or a spaceship, the object's mass increases, making it harder to accelerate any more. To accelerate the particle to the speed of light is impossible because it would take an infinite amount of energy. The equivalence of mass and energy is summed up in Einstein's famous equation E=mc2, probably the only physics equation to have recognition on the street

very important consequence of

Among the consequences of this law is that if the nucleus of a uranium atom fissions (splits) into two nuclei with slightly less total mass, a tremendous amount of energy is released. In 1939, with World War II looming, a group of scientists who realized the implications of this persuaded Einstein to overcome his pacifist scru-

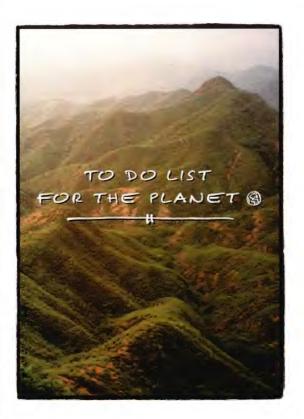


REFUGEE Hounded by Nazis, Einstein fled to the U.S. and became a citizen in 1940

ples and write a letter to President Roosevel turging the US. to start a program of nuclear research. This led to the Manhattap Project and the atom bomb that exploded over Hiroshima in 1945. Some people blame the atom bomb on Eines because he discovered the relation between mass and energy. But that's like blaming Newton for the gravity that causeariplanets or canhé. Einstein fook on part in the Manhattan Project and was horrified by the explosion.

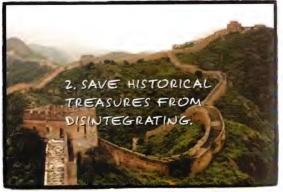
Although the theory of relativity fit well with the laws that govern electricity and magnetism, it wasn't compatible with Newton's law of gravity. This law said that if you changed the distribution of matter in one region of space, the change in the gravitational field would be fell instantaneously everywhere else in the universe. Not only would this mean you could send signals faster than light (something that was forbidden by relativity), but it also required the Absolute or Universal Time that relativity had abolished in favor of personal or relativistic time.

Einstein was aware of this difficulty in 1907, while he was still at the patent office in Bern, but didn't begin to think seriously about the problem until he was at the German University in Prague in 1911. He realized that there is a close relationship be-



TO DO LIST FOR THE PLANET &







Best Children's Book Charlotte's Web

by E.B. White (1952) The most lovable spider in litera-

ture befriends a hapless barnvard pig named Wilbur and launches a campaign to save him from becoming someone's meal. The webs Charlotte

weaves are tangled and enchanting. Runners-Up The Chronicles of Narnia by C.S. Lewis; A Wrinkle in Time by Madeleine L'Engle



The Simpsons, created by Matt Groening (1989-)

Dazzlingly intelligent and unapologetically vulgar, the Simpsons have surpassed the humor, topicality and, yes, humanity of past TV greats. Runners-Up The Mary Tyler Moore Show: The CBS Evening News with Walter Cronkite



The Four Temperaments by George Balanchine (1946)

No plot, no set, no Look-Ma-I'm-aswan costumes-just a stageful of virtuoso dancers who hurtle through angular steps and abstract poses that evoke a limitless universe of emotions. Runners-Up Esplanade by Paul Taylor; Jardin aux Lilas by Antony Tudor



Citizen Kane, directed by and starring Orson Welles (1941)

Its power-a compound of rebel cheekiness, stylistic innovation and a tragicomic vision of media power-has never waned. It remains a work that seduces the young and inspires the old with thoughts of what the medium can achieve. Runners-Up Day for Night by Francois Truffaut: Chinatown by Roman Polanski

Best Novel

Ulysses by James Joyce (1922)

Exhaustively portraying the events of a single day, June 16, 1904, in Dublin, it has comic exuberance, encyclopedic inclusiveness and a virtuoso display of diverse narrative styles that make most subsequent novels

look like spin-offs. Runners-Up One Hundred Years of Solitude by Gabriel Garcia Márquez; Lolita by Vladimir

Best Nonfiction Book

The Gulag Archipelago by Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn (1974)

This scalding and historic exposé of the vast Soviet prison network set up for dissidents made international headlines when it first appeared in the

West. It also got its author kicked out of his homeland. Runners-Up The by Anne Frank; The



Diary of a Young Girl Double Helix by James





Best Opera

Peter Grimes

by Benjamin Britten (1945) This tale of a troubled fisherman's fatal

encounter with the bigoted residents of his seaside village is told with emotion and all-encompassing humanity by Britain's foremost composer.

Runners-Up Wozzeek by Alban Berg: Madama Butterfly by Gracomo Puccini

Best Song Strange Fruit by Billie Holiday (1939)

In this sad, shadowy song about lynching in the South, history's greatest jazz singer comes to terms with history itself. ers-Up Corcovado by Antonio C. Jobim; A Hard Rain's a-Gonna Fall by Bob Dylan





Best Musical

Carousel by Rodgers and Hammerstein (1945)

They set the standard for the 20th century musical, and this show features their most beautiful score and the most skillful and affeeting example of their musical storytelling Runners-Up Guus and Dolls by Frank Lou-Abe Burrows and Jo Swerling, Evita by And Lloyd Webber and Tim Rice

Best Comedy

"Who's on First?" by Abbott and Costello (1938) It's such a simple

premise, and Abbott and Costello drive it about 20 ft. into the ground, but "Who's on First?" is not only the century's most famous comedy bit; it's also the best. It's absurdism mixed with the easy pleasure of confusion, and Bud Abbott plays the perfect cool logician to Lou Costello's frustrated inquisitor in this Beckettian

farce.

Runners-Up "Dead Parrot." Monty Python: "Rope Tricks." Will Rogers





The Eames molded plywood chair, designed by Charles Eames (1946)

Eames took technology created to meet a wartime need (for splints) and used it to make something elegant, light and comfortable. Much copied but never bettered. Runners-Up The 5-1 steam locomotive by Rawmond Loewy: the Sueach waste. **Best Classical Composition**

Symphony of Psalms by Igor Stravinsky (1930) This reaffirmation of the slory

This reaffirmation of the glory of God begins in astringent lamentation and ends in radiant certitude.

Runners-Up String Quartet in F Major by Maurice Ravel; Appalachian Spring by Aaron Copland



The Century The arts delivered shocking cultural news, Bleak can be beautiful. Less is

more. An onrush of the modern and abstract started a running debate: Is it art? To add to the din, TIME's critics have made their choices of the best work. Argue away

Best Play

Six Characters in Search of an Author by Luigi Pirandello (1921) It crystallizes the century's chief concerns of life and art: man's existential predicament, the line between Illusion and reality, And it's more fun than Waiting for Codot. Pinnear-Up Am and Superman by George Bernard Shaw, Long Day's Journey into Night by Eugen O'Nel.



Best Poem

The Waste Land by T.S. Eliot (1922) Filled with post-World War I disillusionment and despair, this allusive, fragmented epic became a touchstone of modern sensibility, and its haunting, haunted language sang the passing of old certainties in a century adrift.

Runners-Up The Second Coming by W.B. Yeats: Home Burial by Robert Frost





Best Painting

The Red Studio by Henri Matisse (1911)

by Henri Matisse (1911)

Matisse's great poem to the art of painting

shows how, in a space brimming with red and punctuated by renderings of his own pictures, the visual becomes the lord of all the senses.

Runners-Up Still-Life with Chair Caning by Pablo Picasso; Dog Barking at the Moon by Joan Miró

Best Sculpture

Bird in Space by Constantin Brancusi (this version c. 1941)

This totemic reduction of nature-the streamlining of a bird's body, the swish of its flightwas a prediction of the technological world to come in the second half of the century. Runners-Up Guitar by Pablo Picasso; The Chariot by Alberto Giacometti

Best Photograph

Place de l'Europe, Paris by Henri Cartier-Bresson (1932) Cartier-Bresson demonstrated the strange magic in moments in which nothing much happens but all sorts of things are revealed. Runners-Up Identifying the Dead, Russian Front by Dmitri Baltermants;

Best Fashion

Wall Street by Paul Strand Levi's 501 jeans by Levi Strauss & Co. (1960)

Although the precursors got their patented copper rivets in 1873, 501s belong squarely in the 20th century. Worn by everyone from Presidents to rock stars, they can be dressed up or casual, hardworking or sexy.

Best Building

The chapel at Ronchamp France by Le Corbusier (1955)

How do you create space for sacred ritual in a secular age? It's hard to do better than this erratically shaped chur-Runners-Up The Seagram Building by Ludwig Mies van der Rohe: Fallingwater by Frank Lloyd Wright

Best Album

Exodus by Bob Marley & the Wailers (1977)

Every song is a classic, from the messages of love to the anthems of revolution. But more than that, the album is a political and cultural nexus, drawing then giving voice to it the world over. Runners-Up Kind of Blue by Miles Davis; Are You Experienced? by Jimi Hendrix









FROM AGRICULTURE TO AEROSPACE

FROM FIBERS TO PHARMACEUTICALS.



The miracles of science



could change the curvature of space-time

en acceleration and a gravitational field. Someone in a closed box cannot tell whether he is sitting at rest in the earth's gravitational field or being accelerated by a rocket in free space. (This being before the age of Star Trek, Einstein thought of people in elevators rather than spaceships. But you cannot accelerate or fall freely very far in an elevator before disaster strikes.

If the earth were flat, one could equally well say that the apple fell on Newton's head because of gravity or that Newton's head hit the apple because he and the surface of the earth were accelerating upward. This equivalence between acceleration and gravity didn't seem to work for a round earth, however; people on the other side of the world would have to be accelerating in the opposite direction but staving at a constant distance from us.

On his return to Zurich in 1912 Einstein had a brainstorm. He realized that the equivalence of gravity and acceleration could work if there was some giveand-take in the geometry of reality. What if space-time-an entity Einstein invented to incorporate the three familiar dimensions of space with a fourth dimension, time-was curved, and not flat, as had been assumed? His idea was that mass and energy would warp space-time in some manner yet to be determined. Objects like apples or planets would try to move in straight lines through space-time, but their paths would appear to be bent by a gravitational field because space-time is curved.

With the help of his friend Marcel

Grossmann, Einstein studied the theory of curved spaces and surfaces that had been developed by Bernhard Riemann as a piece of abstract mathematics, without any thought that it would be relevant to the real world. In 1913, Einstein and Grossmann wrote a paper in which they put forward the idea that what we think of as gravitational forces are just an expression of the fact that space-time is curved. However, because of a mistake by Einstein (who was quite human and fallible), they weren't able to find the equations that related the curvature of space-time to the mass and energy in it.

instein continued to work on the problem in Berlin, undisturbed by domestic matters and largely unaffected by the war, until he finally found the right equations, in November 1915. Einstein had discussed his ideas with the mathematician David Hilbert during a visit to the University of Göttingen in the summer of 1915, and Hilbert independently found the same equations a few days before Einstein, Nevertheless, as Hilbert admitted, the credit for the new theory belonged to Einstein. It was his idea to relate gravity to the warping of space-time. It is a tribute to the civilized state of Germany in this period that such scientific discussions and exchanges could go on undisturbed even in wartime. What a contrast to 20 years later!

The new theory of curved space-time

MOUNT WILSON Visiting the observatory where the Big Bang was discovered

was called general relativity to distinguish it from the original theory without gravity, which was now known as special relativity. It was confirmed in spectacular fashion in 1919, when a British expedition to West Africa observed a slight shift in the position of stars near the sun during an eclipse. Their light, as Einstein had predicted, was bent as it passed the sun. Here was direct evidence that space and time are warped, the greatest change in our perception of the arena in which we live since Euclid wrote his Elements about 300 B.C.

Einstein's general theory of relativity transformed space and time from a passive background in which events take place to active participants in the dynamics of the cosmos. This led to a great problem that is still at the forefront of physics at the end of the 20th century. The universe is full of matter, and matter warps space-time so that bodies fall together. Einstein found that his equations didn't have a solution that described a universe that was unchanging in time. Rather than give up a static and everlasting universe, which he and most other people believed in at that time, he fudged the equations by adding a term called the cosmological constant, which warped space-time the other way so that bodies move apart. The repulsive effect of the cosmological constant would balance the attractive effect of matter and allow for a universe that lasts for all time.

This turned out to be one of the great missed opportunities of theoretical physics. If Einstein had stuck with his original equations, he could have predicted that the universe must be either expanding or contracting. As it was, the possibility of a time-dependent universe wasn't taken seriously until observations were made in the 1920s with the 100-in. telescope on Mount Wilson. These revealed that the farther other galaxies are from us, the faster they are moving away. In other words, the universe is expanding and the distance between any two galaxies is steadily increasing with time. Einstein later called the cosmological constant the greatest mistake of his life.

General relativity completely changed the universe. A static universe could have existed forever or could have been created in its present form at some time in the past. On the other hand, if galaxies are moving

apart today, they must have been closer together in the past. About 15 billion years ago, they would all have been on top of one another and their density would have been infinite. According to the general theory, this Big Bang was the beginning of the universe and of time itself. So maybe Einstein deserves to be the person of a longer period than just the past 100 years.

General relativity also predicts that time comes to a stop inside black holes, regions of space-time that are so warped that inght eannot escape them. But both the beginning and the end of time are places to the properties of the stop to the stop of the st some progress toward this goal, but we don't yet have a complete understanding of the origin of the universe.

he reason general relativity broke down at the Big Bang was that it was not compatible with quantum theory, the other great conceptual revolution of the early 20th century. The first step toward quantum theory came in 1900, when Max Planck, working in Berlin, discovered that the radiation from a body that was glowing red hot could be explained if light came only in packets of a certain size, called quanta. It was as if radiation were packaged like sugar; you cannot buy an arbitrary amount of loose sugar in a supermarket but can only buy it in 1-lb, bags. In one of his groundbreaking papers written in 1905, when he was still at the patent office, Einstein showed that Planck's quantum

special relativity

Einstein's 1905 livery claims that light moves through a vacuum at a comstant speed relative to any observer, no matter what the observer's motion—with bizarre consequences

relativity and time

A moving clock runs slower than a stationary one from the perspective of a stationary observer

A man riding a moving train is timing a light beam that travels from ceiling to floor and back again. From his point of view, the light moves straight down and straight up.



 Distance light pulse travels

> The observer riding the train thinks the light bulb and mirror are standing still

ruig.

From trackside, Einstein sees man, bulb and mirror moving sideways: the light traces a diagonal path. From Einstein's viewpoint, the light goes farther. But since lightspeed is always

relativity and length

A moving object appears to shrink in the direction of motion, as seen by a stationary observer

The man now observes a light beam that travels the length of the train car. Knowing the speed of light and the travel time of the light beam, he can calculate the length of the train.



The observer on the train sees only the motion of the light beam

Einstein is not moving, so the rear of the train is moving forward from his point of view to meet the beam of light: for his he beam trails about 18 shorter distance. Because the speed of light is always the same, he will calculate the train's length as shorter-even after he allows for his faster-ticking clock. As the train approaches the speed of light, its length shrinks to nearly zero.

The observer watching the train

the same, the event must take more time

by his clock.

The observer watching the train thinks the light bulb and mirror are moving Someone watching from outside sees the light beam moving but with the motion of the train added source: More Book Encyclopeda, Englan for Supress

hypothesis could explain what is called the photoelectric effect, the way certain metals give off electrons when light falls on them. This is the basis of modern light detectors and television cameras, and it was for this work that Einstein was awarded the 1921 Nobel Prize in Physics.

Einstein continued to work on the quantum idea into the 1920s but was deeply disturbed by the work of Werner Heisenberg in Copenhagen, Paul Dirac in Cambridge and Erwin Schrödinger in Zurich, who developed a new picture of reality called quantum mechanics. No longer did tiny particles have a definite position and speed. On the contrary, the more accurately you determined the particle's position, the less accurately you could determine its speed, and vice versa.

Einstein was horrified by this random, unpredictable element in the basic laws and never fully accepted quantum mechanics. His feelings were expressed

in his famous God-does-not-play-dice dictum. Most other scientists, however, accepted the validity of the new quantum laws because they showed excellent agreement with observations and because they seemed to explain a whole range of previously unaccounted-for phenomena. They are the basis of modern developments in chemistry, molecular biology and electronics and the foundation of the technology that has transformed the

world in the past half-century When the Nazis came to power in Germany in 1933, Einstein left the country and renounced his German citizenship. He spent the last 22 years of his life at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton. N.I. The Nazis launched a campaign against "Jewish science" and the many German scientists who were Jews (their exodus is part of the reason Germany was not able to build an atom bomb). Einstein and relativity were principal targets for this campaign. When told of publication of the book One Hundred Authors Against Einstein, he replied, Why 100? If I were wrong, one would have been enough.

After World War II, he urged the Allies to set up a world government to control the atom bomb. He was offered the presidency of the new state of Israel in 1952 but turned it down, "Politics is for the moment," he once wrote, "while

... an equation is for eternity." The equations of general relativity are his best epitaph and memorial. They should last as long as the universe

The world has changed far more in the past 100 years than in any other century in history. The reason is not political or economic but technological-technologies that flowed directly from advances in basic science. Clearly, no scientist better represents those advances than Albert Einstein: TIME's Person of

general relati

the Century.

the equivalence of gravity and acceleration

Without external clues, it's impossible to tell if you're being pulled downward by gravity or accelerati pressure: a ball will fall precisely the same way

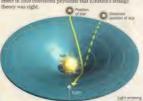
The realization that gravity and acceleration are equivalent was a key insight that eventually allowed Einstein to construct his theory of general relativity.



relativity and gravity

According to relativity, gravity is not a force; it's a warping of space-time (which is an amaigam of time and space) that happens in the presence of mass. The warping is analogo the bending of a rubber sheet when a weight is placed on it

 When starlight passes near a massive body, such as the sun, the shortest route is a curved line that follows the curvature of space-time. Thus, the starlight appears to be coming from a different point than its actual origin. The observation of this effect in 1919 convinced physicists that Einstein's strange



If a mass is concentrated enough, the curvature of space-time becomes infinite. This phenomenon is known as a black hole because a light beam that comes too close will never escape.





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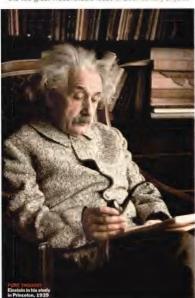
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symphony

Strings may do what Einstein finally failed to do: tie together the two great irreconcilable ideas of 20th century physics



By J. MADELEINE NASH

am generally regarded as a sort of petrified object, rendered deaf and blind by the years," Albert Einstein confided near the end of his life. He was, alas, correct. During the last

three decades of his remarkable career, Einstein had become obsessed by the dream of producing a unified field theory, a series of equations that would establish an underlying link between the seemingly unrelated forces of gravity and electromagnetism.

In so doing, Einstein hoped also to resolve the conflict between two competing visions of the universe: the smooth continuum of space-time, where stars and planets reign, as described by his general theory of relativity, and the unseemly jitteriness of the submicroscopic quantum world, where particles hold sway.

Einstein worked hard on the problem, but success eluded him. That was no surprise to his contemporaries, who saw his quest as a quixotic indulgence. They were sure that the greatest of all their colleagues was simply wasting his time, relying on a conceptual approach that was precisely backward. In contrast to just about all other physicists. Einstein was convinced that in the conflict between quantum mechanics and general relativity, it was the former that constituted the crux of the problem. "I must seem like an ostrich who forever buries its head in the relativistic sand in order not to face the evil quanta," Einstein reflected in 1954.

We know now, however, that it is Einstein's theory that ultimately lails. On extremely fine scales, space-time, and thus reality itself, become grainy and discontinuous, like a bady overmagnified uses-time or the state of the

Einstein could never accept that the universe was at its heart a cosmic crap-shoot, so that today his papers on unified either of the propers of the today his papers on unified theory seems hopelessly archae. But the puzzle they tried to solve is utterly fundamental. In simply recognizing the problem. Einstein was so daringly farsighted that only now has the rest of physics begun to catch up. A new generation of physics has at last taken on the challenge of creating a complete theory-words. 'every element of the physical reality.' And undering from the progress they were districted in the complete theory-words. 'every element of the physical reality.' And undering from the progress they have made, the next century could usher we made. The next century could usher

TIME

mmy Carter

FACES a

FORMER PRESIDENT JIMMY CARTER gave a rueful chuckle of recognition when he encountered himself portrayed as Daniel in the lion's den by noted caricaturist Edward Sorel. Sitting for a double portrait, feminist pioneer Kate Millett stationed herself beneath Alice Neel's painted version of her from 1970. Henry Kissinger stared down his likeness in a 1979 portrait by Philip Pearlstein. And Peter Max posed for snapshots next to his psychedelic 1969 rendering

of England's Prince Charles

These were only a few of the famous individuals and noted artists who came together in 1999 to enjoy FACES OF

TIME, a touring exhibit presented by the National Portrait Gallery of the Smithsonian Institution. The show of original works of art created for the cover of TIME attracted tens of thousands of Americans in its two-year journey to presidential libraries and museums around the nation. Among gallery goers' favorites of the more than 60 works in the show were Gerald Scarfe's exuberant 1967 sculpture of the Beatles. Alex Katz's sun-washed study of writer John Updike, Al Hirschfeld's linear lampoon of Jay Leno and Andy Warhol's pop portrayal of John Gotti.

The FACES OF TIME exhibit has just completed its tour. But the good news for lovers of art and history is that these indelible images of the 20th century-as well as many more original works created for TIME's coverare part of the collection of the National Portrait Gallery. Beginning in early January 2000, the gallery will close its doors for approximately three years while it undergoes a major renovation. During this period, four major exhibits drawn from its collections will tour museums in America, Europe and Japan. You're invited to enjoy these touring shows and to join the National Portrait Gallery for the opening of its renovated home in 2003.





For more information contact **National Portrait Gallery**

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The FACES OF TIME exhibition was sponsored by Canon U.S.A., Inc.

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in an intellectual revolution even more exciting than the one Einstein helped launch in the early 1900s.

Already, in fact, theoretical physicists have succeeded in constructing a framework that offers the best hope yet of integrating gravity with nature's other fundamental forces. This framework is popularly known as string theory because it postulates that the smallest, indivisible components of the universe are not point-like particles but infinitesimal loops that resemble tiny vibrating strings. "String theory," pioneering theorist Ed-ward Witten of Einstein's own Institute for Advanced Study has observed, "is a piece of 21st century physics that fell by chance into the 20th century

The trouble is, neither Witten nor anyone else knows how many other pieces must fall into place before scientists succeed in solving this greatest of all puzzles. One major reason, observes Columbia University physicist Brian Greene, is that string theory developed backward. "In most theories, physicists first see an overarching idea and then put equations to it." In string theory, says Greene, "we're still trying to figure out the central nugget of truth

Over the years, enthusiasm for string

theory has waxed and waned. It enjoyed a brief vogue in the early 1970s, but then most physicists stopped working on it. Theorist John Schwarz of Caltech and his colleague Ioel Scherk of the Ecole Normale Supérieure, however, persevered, and in 1974 their patience was rewarded. For some time they had noticed that some of the vibrating strings spilling out of their equations didn't correspond to the particles they had expected. At first they viewed these mathematical apparitions as nuisances. Then they looked at them more closely; the ghosts that

haunted their equations, they decided,

were gravitons, the still hypothetical

particles that are believed to carry the

gravitational force Replacing particles with strings eliminated at least one problem that had bedeviled scientists trying to meld general relativity and quantum mechanics. This difficulty arose because space lacks smoothness below subatomic scales. When distances become unimaginably small, space bubbles and churns frenetically, an effect sometimes referred to as quantum foam. Pointlike particles, in-

cluding the graviton, are likely to be

tossed about by quantum foam, like Lil-

ocean loom as large waves. Strings, by contrast, are miniature ocean liners whose greater size lets them span many waves at once, making them impervious to such disturbances.

ature rarely bestows gifts on scientists, however, without exacting a price, and the price, in this case, takes the form of additional complications. Among other things, string theory requires the existence of up to seven dimensions in addition to the by now familiar four (height, width, length and time). It also requires the existence of an entirely new class of subatomic particles, known as supersymmetric particles, or "sparticles." Moreover, there isn't just one string theory but five. Although scientists could rule out none of them, it seemed impossible that all of them could be right.

But that, in fact, has turned out to be the case. In 1995, Witten, perhaps the most brilliant theorist working in physics today, declared that all five supersymmetric string theories represented different approximations of a deeper, underlying theory. He called it M theory. The insight electrified his colleagues and



inspired a flurry of productive activity that has now convinced many that string theory is, in fact, on the right track. "It smells right and it feels right," declares Caltech's Kip Thorne, an expert on black holes and general relativity. "At this early stage in the development of a theory. you have to go on smell and feel."

The M in M theory stands for many things, says Witten, including matrix, mystery and magic. But now he has added murky to the list. Why? Not even Witten, it turns out, has been able to write down the full set of mathematical equations that describe exactly what M theory is, for it has added still more layers of complexity to an already enormous problem. Witten appears reconciled to the possibility that decades may pass before M matures into a theory with real predictive power. "It's like when you're hiking in the moun-tains," he muses, "and occasionally you reach the top of a pass and get a completely new view. You enjoy the view for a bit, until eventually the truth sinks in. You're still a long way from your destination.

Einstein was brilliant, of course, but he was also lucky. When he developed the general theory of relativity, he dealt with a world that had just three spatial dimensions plus time. As a result, he could use off-the-shelf mathematics to develop and solve his equations. M theorists can't: their science resides in an 11-dimensional world that is filled with weird objects called branes. Strings, in this nomenclature, are one-dimensional branes: membranes are two-dimensional branes. But there are also higherdimensional branes that no one, including Witten, quite knows how to deal with. For these branes can fold and curl into any number of bewildering shapes.

Which shapes represent the fundaental structures in our universe? On this point, string theorists are currently clueless. For the world conjured into existence by M theory is so exotic that scientists are being forced to work not just at the frontier of physics but at the frontier of mathematics as well. Indeed, it may be that they lack some absolutely essential tool and will have to develop it, just as Isaac Newton was pushed by his investigations of the laws of motion to develop the calculus. As if that weren't hard enough, there is yet another major impediment to progress: unlike quantum mechanics, string theory and its offshoots have developed in the virtual absence of experimental evidence

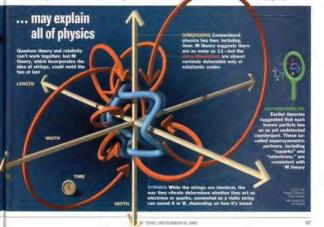
that could help steer theorists in productive directions.

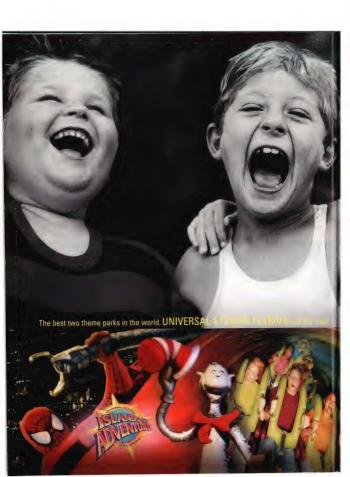
Over the next decade, this situation could change. Hopes are running high that upcoming experiments at giant particle colliders in the U.S. and Europe will provide the first tantalizing glimpses of supersymmetry. More speculatively, these experiments could also detect the first subtle signs of additional dimensions.

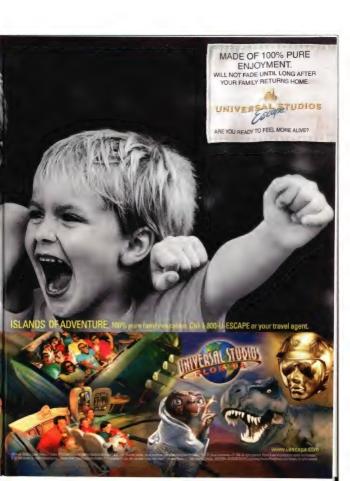
What would Einstein have made of such wild imaginings? Columbia's Greene. for one, thinks he would have loved them. After all, Greene notes in his recently published book, The Elegant Universe, Einstein played around with the idea of extra dimensions as a strategy for producing a unified field theory.

In fact, Greene believes a young Einstein, starting his professional career now rather than at the turn of the past century, would have overcome his deep distrust of quantum mechanics and enthusiastically embraced branes and sparticles and superstrings. And given his almost superhuman ability to transcend conventional thinking and visualize the world in unprecedented ways, he might have been the one to crack the ultimate theory. It may in the end take an Einstein to complete Ein-

stein's unfinished intellectual symphony







of einstein

He became, almost despite himself, the emblem of all that was new, original and unsettling in the modern age



ARTIST'S INSPIRATION Einstein poses, with manuscript, for muralist Arthur Kaufman

By ROGER ROSENBLATT

or Einstein to become a modern icon, especially in America, required a total revision of the definition of a hero. Anti-intellectual-ism has been as integral a part of American culture as the drive of universal education, and the fact that both have existed concurrently may account for the low status of teachers. In America

it is not enough to be smart; one must compensate for one's intelligence by also showing the canniness and real-world power of the cowboy and the pioneer. Einstein did this. He was the first modern intellectual superstar, and he won his stardom in the only way that Americans could accept—by dint of intuitive, not scholarly, intelligence and by having his thought applied to practical things, such as rockets and atom bombs.

The recognition of the practical power of his ideas coincided with a time when such power was most needed. Einstein came to America in 1933 as the most celebrated of a distinguished group of European intellectuals, refugees from Hitler and Mussolini, who, as soon as they arrived, changed the composition of university faculties (largely from patrician to lewish), and who also changed the composition of government. Until F.D.R.'s New Deal, the country had never associated the contemplative life with governmental action. Now there was a Brain Trust; being an "egghead" was useful, admirable, even sexy. One saw that it was possible to outthink the enemy. Einstein wrote a letter to Roosevelt urging the making of a uranium bomb, and soon a coterie of can-do intellectuals convened at Los Alamos to become the new cowboys of war machinery. Presidents have relied on eggheads ever since: Einstein begat Kissinger begat Rubin, Reich and Greenspan.

As for the appeal of his intuitive imagination, in helped that Einstein was initially not associated with a brand-name initially not associated with a brand-name initial stature did not depend on official accredition of higher learning and that is stature did not depend on official accredition in the stature did not depend on official accredition in the stature did not to true. To the contrary, he was eagerly adopted by ordinary folia; but he status of the observed in a status of mathematics. because he seemed or mathematics, because he seemed or moved from snooty trappings, In fact, he seemed tremoved from the plants, To be adores all ovable dreamer.

So strong was the image he created that he affected both culture and politics in ways that were sometimes wholly opposite to his beliefs and intentions. That his theory of relativity was readily mistranslated as a justification for relativism says more about the way the world was already tending than about Einstein. His stature gave an underpinning to ideas that had nothing to do with his science or personal inclinations. The entire thrust of modern art, whether it took the form of Expressionism, Cubism, Fauvism or fantasy, was a conscious effort to rejigger the shapes of observable reality in the same spirit of liberation and experimentation that Einstein brought to science.

But relativism—that is, the idea that moral and ethical truth exists in the point of view of the beholder—owed nothing to Einstein (who believed the opposite), except a generalized homage to revolutionary thought. Art's climination of semblances to the physical world way of seeing lime and space, but it really spring from an atmosphere of change, in which Einstein was yoked with Freud,

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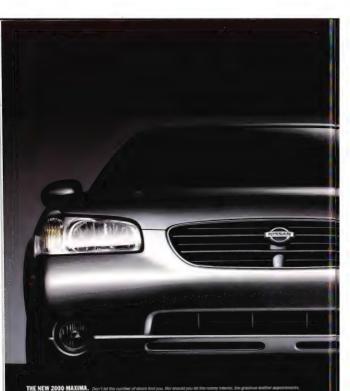
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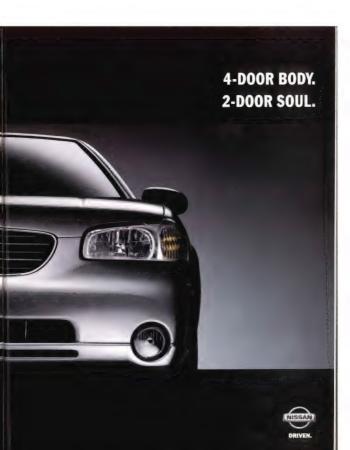
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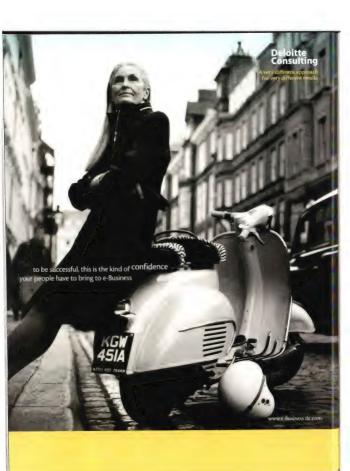




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Marx. Picasso, Bergson, Wittgenstein, Joyce, Kaffa, Duchamp, Kandinsky and anyone else with original and disruptive ideas and an aggressive sense of the new. By that tenuous connection did the discovered relativity become a major figure of a world consisting of individuals intersimilarly associated with the pluralism of modern music and the eelecticism of modern music and the eelecticism of modern architecture.

In literature, things were ready to fall apart on their own, so any excuse to do so—especially one as revered as a theoretical restructuring of the universe—was

embraced. In 1919 relativity exploded upon science. In 1922 T.S. Eliot's *The Waste Land* had a similar effect on literature. Yet when Eliot wrote, "these fragments I have shored against my ruins," people took up the frag-

ments but ignored the shoring. The key, though, in Eliot and other 20th century poets and novelists, lay in the prominence of the pronoun I-the center of relativistic thought. Thus spake the confessional poetry of the 1960s, the memoirs in the 1980s and 1990s, the prominence of the narrator in all of modern fiction. A commonplace paradox that was soon to characterize fiction was that the antihero, who was beset and disempowered by modern bureaucracies and machines, was simultaneously exalted by his diminished status.

> elativism brought the underground man into his own—in Europe, with Dostoyevsky, Kafka, Beckett, Aichinger, Sartre, Mann and Piran-

dello, in America with Fitzgerald, Hemingway, Ellison, Capole and Salinger. The antihero, too, searched for unified meaning, but the narrative that held him was all about divisions, schisms and selfinspection. He sought to be by himself, like a god. In Robert Musil's The Man Without Qualities and Richard Wright's The Outsider, protagonists become serial killers out of the desire to be allowed.

All this has nothing to do with relativity, but it had much to do with Einstein's contemplation of relativity. Einstein became the emblem not only of the desire to know the truth but also of the capacity to know the truth. In his 1983 novel. Einstein's Dreams, Alan Lightman writes, "In a so no may look off in the distance and see houses, trees, mountain peaks that are landmarks in space, so one may look out

in another direction and see births, marriages, deaths that are signposts in time, stretching off dimly into the far future." It does not take much of another stretch to attach godhead to such a vision, though that was hardly Einstein's own feeling.

However interesting this view made art, what it did for polities was pure destruction. Paul Johnson connects relativism to the extreme nationalism of 20th century political movements in his generally persuasive view of Modern Times. The relationship be cities is sometimes elliptical. What one can say is that he destruction of absolutes—monar-

SCIENCE CLOWN Mugging for the press on his 72nd birthday

chies no less than Newtonian physicscreated a vacuum, and in certain key places that vacuum was filled by maniacs and murderers.

There is a connection, though, between European Romanticism, which came into being at the tail end of the 18th century, and the totalitarian credos that bloomed like sudden deadly plants in the first third of the 20th. Einstein did not promote the image of man at the center of the cosmos, controlling the stars by thought. But, quite by accident, he was that image. Merely by being, he corroborated the Romantic view that people were 10 feet tall, capable of knowing heaven, and, in the Byronic mode, of speaking directly to God. The logical consequence of such "thinking" was that some people were more able to speak to God than were others, and that God, in turn, spoke to a selected few. Throw in social Darwinism, and by the time the 20th century was under way, Romanticism led directly to Dachau, Auschwitz, the Gulags, the hills of skulls in Cambodia and most recently the

fields of graves in Bosnia.

To read Einstein's essays in Out of My Later Years is to see that he held none of the artistic or political ideas that were extrapolated from his work. Whatever revisions he made of Newton, he continued to side with his predecessor on the issue of causality. He abhorred chaos and revolution for its own sake. He was devoted to constancy as much as to relativity, and to the illogical

and the senses. In the end, his most useful gift may be not that he pulled the world apart but that once that was done, he strove to

once that was done, put it back together.

The eternal mystery of the word is its comprehensibility; he quoted Kant, and added that the fact that the world is comprehensible "is a miracle." He also understood his responsibility for the weapons he helped create. "We scientists," he wrote. "whose tragic destination has been to help in making, the been to help in making, the summer world in the property of the property of the property of the province and more effective, must consider it our solemn and transcendent duty to do all in our power in preventing these.

weapons from being used."
Why, finally, is he so important to the age? Not because he
personified brainpower—not
because he was "an Einstein"—
but rather because he demonstrated that the imagination is
capable of coming to terms with
experience. Simply by gazing
into existence, he concluded

warped, that mass and space could be warped, that mass and energy were interchangeable. He understood that the world was a puzzle created for deciphering and, more, that a person's place in the order of things was to solve as much of the puzzle as possible. This is what makes a human human; this, and the governing elements of more learly humen.

ements of morals and humor.

Einstein's friend and fellow physicist

Einstein's Irend and tellow physicists. Abraham Pais called him. "The freest man I have known," by which he meant that by he pure act of thinking, Einstein controlled his destiny. His mind was utterly fearles, and by its uses he diminished fear in others. "He stank of the event has the property of the property of the pure has been abraham mind, it has overcome man's insecurity before himself and before nature." And so he became and el of what humans might do if they put their mind to II.

franklin delano

He raised the edifice of the American Century by restoring a nation's promise of plenty and by intervening to save a world enveloped in darkness

By Doris Kearns Goodwin

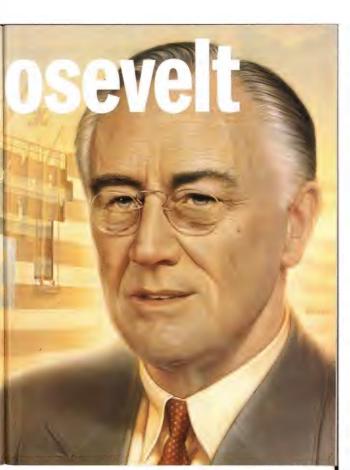
rom Warm Springs, Ga., where he died, the funeral train moved slowly through the rural South to a service in Washington, then past the now thriving cities of the North, and finally to Hyde Park, N.Y., in the Hudson River Valley, where he was born. Wherever it passed, Americans by the hundreds of thousands stood vigil, those who had loved him and those who came to witness a momentous passage in the life of the nation. Men stood with their arms around the shoulders of their

wives and mothers. They stood in clusters, heads bowed, openly weeping. They clasped their hands in prayer. A father lifted his son to see the last car, which carried the flag-draped coffin. 'I saw everything,' the boy said. 'That's good,' the father said. 'Now make sure you remember.'

He had been President of the United States for 12 of the most tumultuous years in the life of the nation. For many, an America without Roosevelt seemed almost inconceivable. He had guided the nation through democracy's two monumental crises—the Great Depression and World War II. Those who watched the coffin pass were the beneficiaries of his nation's victory. Their children would live to see the causes for which he stood—nosperity and

freedom, economic justice and political democracy—gather strength throughout the century, come to dominate life in America and in much of the world.

It is tempting to view these triumphs as the consequence of irresistible historical forces. But inevalability is merely an illusory label we impose on that which has already happened. It does not tell us what might have happened. For that, we need to view events through the eyes of those who lived them. Looked at that way, we understand that twice in mid-century, capitalism and democracy were in the gravest peril, rescued by the enomous efforts of countless people summoned to struggle by their peerfees leader—Franklin Delann Rosoevelt.



"Men will thank God on their knees a hundred years from now that Franklin D. Roosevelt was in the White House," the New York Times editorialized at the time of his death. "It was his hand, more than that of any other single man, that built the great coalition of the United Nations. It was his leadership which inspired free men in every part of the world to fight with greater hope and courage. Gone is the fresh and spontaneous interest which this man took, as naturally as he breathed air, in the troubles and the hardships and

believed its moment had come. "If I vote at all." social critic Lewis Mumford said. "it will be for the Communists." "The destruction of the Democratic Party, argued University of Chicago professor Paul Douglas (who would later become a pillar of the same party), "would be one of the best things that could happen in our political life." "The situation is critical," political analyst Walter Lippman warned Roosevelt two months before he took office. "You may have no alternative but to assume dictatorial power."

never been a time other than the Civil War when democratic institutions had been in such jeopardy, Roosevelt fashioned a New Deal, which fundamentally altered the relationship of the government to its people, rearranged the balance of power between capital and labor and made the industrial system more humane.

Massive public works projects put millions to work building schools, roads, libraries, hospitals; repairing bridges; digging conservation trails; painting murals in public buildings. The Securities and Ex-

an athlete, a man who had loved to swim and sa

the disappointments and the hopes of lit tle men and humble people."

Even through the grainy newsreels, we can see what the people at the time saw: the radiant smile, the eyes flashing with good humor, the cigarette holder held at a jaunty angle, the good-natured toss of the head, the buoyant optimism, the serene confidence with which he met economic catastrophe and international crisis.

hen Roosevelt assumed the presidency, America was in its third year of depression. No other decline in American history had been so deep, so lasting, so far reaching. Factories that had once produced steel, automobiles, furniture and textiles stood eerily silent. One out of every four Americans was unemployed, and in the cities the number reached nearly 50%. In the countryside, crops that could not be sold at market rotted in the fields. More than half a million homeowners, unable to pay their mortgages, had lost their homes and their farms; thousands of banks had failed, destroying the life savings of millions. The Federal Government had virtually no mechanisms in place to provide relief

As the Great Depression circled the globe, democracy and capitalism were everywhere in retreat. The propaganda of the day proclaimed that the choice was one of two extremes-fascism or communism. In Germany, economic collapse led to the triumph of the Nazi party and the installation of Adolf Hitler as Chancellor; in Italy. Benito Mussolini assumed dictatorial power with an ideology called Fascism; in the Soviet Union, Joseph Stalin and the communist ideology held sway

"Capitalism is dying," theologian Reinhold Niebuhr argued. "Let no one delude himself by hoping for reform from within." The American Communist Party

Doris Kearns Goodwin wrote about the Roosevelts in No Ordinary Time (1994)



HAPPY DAY With Eleanor at Campobello in 1920: polio would strike the next year

THE ORATOR F.D.R. in an early campaign, speaking against Warren Harding

It was Roosevelt's lasting accomplishment that he found a middle ground between the unbridled laissez-faire of the '20s and the brutal dictatorships of the '30s. His conviction that a democratic government had a responsibility to help Americans in distress-not as a matter of charity but as a matter of social duty-provided a moral compass to guide both his words and his actions. Believing there had change Commission regulated a stock market that had been run as an insiders' game. Federal funds protected home mortgages so that property owners could keep their homes; legislation guaranteed labor's right to organize and established minimum wages and maximum hours. A sweeping Social Security system provided a measure of security and dignity to the elderly.

No factor was more important to



Roosevelt's success than his confidence in himself and his unshakable belief in the American people. What is more, he had a remarkable capacity to transmit his cheerful strength to others, to make them believe that if they pulled together, everything would turn out all right. The source of this remarkable confidence can be traced to his earliest days. "All that is in me goes back to the Hudson," Roosevelt liked to say, meaning not simply the peaceful, slow-moving river and the big, comfortable clapboard house but the ambiance of boundless devotion that encompassed him as a child. Growing up in an atmosphere in which affection and respect were plentiful, where the discipline was fair and loving, and the opportunities for self-expression were abundant, he came to trust that the world was basically a friendly and agreeable place. After schooling at Groton, Harvard and Columbia, he practiced law for a short period and then entered what would become his lifelong profession: politics. He won a seat in the New York State senate. became an Assistant Secretary in the Navy Department and ran as the vice-presidential candidate on the Democratic Party's unsuccessful ticket in 1920.

He was 39, at the height of his powers, when he was stricken with polio and became a paraplegic. He had been an athlete, a man who had loved to swim and sail, to play tennis and golf, to run in the woods and ride horseback in the fields. Determined to overcome his disability, he devoted seven years of his life to grueling physical therapy. In 1928, however, when he accepted the Democratic nomination for Governor of New York, he understood that victory would bring an end to his daily therapy, that he would never walk under his own power again. For the remainder of his life-through four years as Governor of New York and 12 years as President-the mere act of standing up with his heavy metal braces locked in place would be an ordeal. Yet the paralysis that crippled his body expanded his mind and his sensibilities. After what his wife Eleanor called his trial by fire, he seemed less arrogant, less superficial, more focused, more complex, more interesting. "There had been a plowing up of his nature," Labor Secretary Frances Perkins observed. "The man emerged completely warmhearted, with new humility of spirit and a firmer understanding of philosophical concepts." He had always taken great pleasure in people. But now, far more intensely than before, he reached out to know them, to pick up their emotions, to put himself in their shoes. No longer belonging to his old world in the same way, he came to empathize with the poor and the underprivileged, with people to whom fate had dealt a difficult hand.

what the people saw: radiant smile, eyes flashing



Roosevelt, in Warm Springs, Ga., 1939, exuded the optimism his country needed

where the same voice. You could follow without missing a single word as you strolled by."

The press conference became another critical tool in reaching the hearts and minds of the American people. At his very first conference, he announced he was suspending the wooden practice of requiring written questions submitted in advance. He promised to meet reporters twice a week and by and large kept his promise. holding nearly 1,000 press conferences in the course of his presidency. Talking in a relaxed style with reporters, he explained legislation, announced appointments and established friendly contact, calling them by their first name, teasing them about their hangovers, exuding warmth. Roosevelt's accessibility to the working reporters helped explain the paradox that though 80% to 85% of the newspaper publishers regularly opposed his policies, his coverage was generally full and fair.

Though the national economy remained in a depressed state until the war broke out.

the massive programs of the New Deal had stopped the precipitous slide and provided an economic floor for tens of millions of Americans. "We aren't on relief anymore," one woman noted with pride. "My husband is working for the government." The despair that had hung over the land was lifted, replaced by a bustling sense of movement and activity, a renewed confidence in the future, a revived faith in democracy. "There is a mysterious cycle in human events," Roosevelt said when he accepted his party's nomination for a second term. "To some generations much is given. Of other generations much is expected. This generation has a rendezvous with destiny.

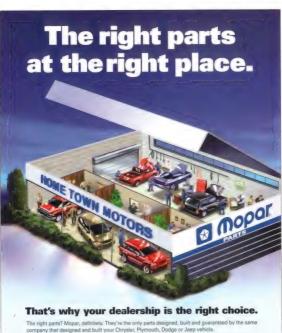
In 1940 the U.S. and the democratic way of life faced a second crisis even more fearful than the first as Hitler's armies marched through Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg and France, leaving Britain standing alone against the Nazi juggernaut. "Never," Winston Churchill admitted, after the British army was forced to evacuate the British army was forced to evacuate

No other President had so thoroughly cocupied the imagination of the American people. Using the new medium of the raido, he spoke directly to them, using simple words and everyday analogies, in a series of "firested chats," designed not only to shape, educate and move public opinion forward but also to inspire people to drama. People felt he was talking to them personally, not millions of others.

After his first address on the banking critis, in which he explained to families why it was safer to return their money to the banks rather than keep it hidden at home, large deposits began thowing back home, large deposits began thowing back everyone to spread a map before them in preparation for a fireside chair on the was in a span of days than they had in an entire year. When he announced a rubber shortage that Americans could help fall. and the spread of the special for spread of the special for service, reached into their homes

and yards to recover old rubber tires still hanging from trees as swings for their kids, as well as old garden hoses, rubber shoes and even rubber girdles.

oosevelt purposely limited his fireside talks to an average of two or three a year, in contrast to the modern presidential practice of weekly radio addresses. Timed at dramatic moments, they commanded gigantic audiences, larger than any other program on the radio, including the biggest prizefights and the most popular comedy shows. The novelist Saul Bellow recalls walking down the street on a hot summer night in Chicago while Roosevelt was speaking. Through lit windows, families could be seen sitting at their kitchen table or gathered in the parlor listening to the radio. Under the elm trees, "drivers had pulled over, parking bumper to bumper, and turned on their radios to hear Roosevelt. They had rolled down the windows and opened the car doors. Every-



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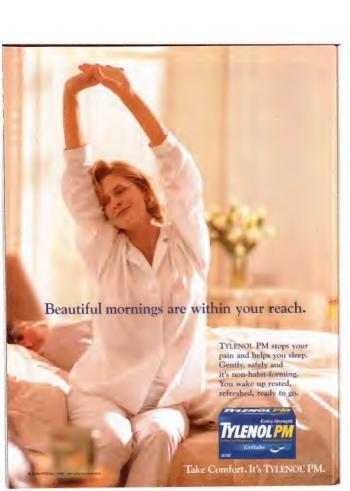
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from Dubirk, "has a nation been so naked before its fose." At that moment, in all of Britain, there were only 600,000 rifles and 500 cannors, many of them borrowed from museums. With Britain on the verge of deep to the foreign to the foreign of the foreign the second to the foreign the foreign

ON HER OWN Eleanor Roosevett's public activities broke the mold for First Ladies OPEN TO ALL F.D.R. talks to homesteade

1918 that both the government and the private sector had backed away from making weapons, leaving the military with almost no modern planes, tanks or ships.

But Roosevelt was determined to send whatever he could to Britain, even if it meant putting America's short-term security in jeopardy. It was a daring decision. For if Britain were to fall in six months' time, as was predicted, and if Germany turned on the U.S. using our captured weapons, then, one general warned, everyone who was a party to the deal might expect to be found hanging from a lamppost. Undaunted, Roosevelt placed his confidence in Britain and its Prime Minister. Churchill. And his confidence proved well placed, for despite the terrifying situation the British found themselves in, with bombs raining down every night on their

1e came to empathize with the poor and the underprivileged



TIME and THE PRESIDENCY

Franklin Delano Roosevelt, 1933-45

EBULLIENT AND COURAGEOUS, HE CHALLENGED AMERICA TO GREATNESS

EXHIBIT TOUR

TIME AND THE
PRESIDENCY is a
touring exhibit that

profiles 11 U.S.

Presidents through

the lenses of TIME

photographers. The

exhibit also features the reflections of

Hugh Sidey, TIME Washington bureau chief from 1967 to

1979, who has

covered every U.S.

President since

Dwight Eisenhower.



Orn in a mansion on the Hudson River.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt seemed destined for a life of wealth and comfort, perhaps in the law or on Wall Street. Instead the became a public servant whose chief care

"When President

Roosevelt spoke

on the radio.

that confident.

melodious baritone

voice brought

promise and bope

to neighborhoods

long forgotten."

-Hugh Sides

was for the common man What was the source of Roosevelt's strength? Many have found the answer in his triumph over polio, which afflicted him in his 39th year. He refused to abandon politics and became the governor of New York, then

President. Taking office in the darkest hours of the Great Depression, this man who could not stand erect without leg braces assured his countrymen We have nothing to fear but fear itself." The words rang true. Roosevelt fought the Depression's spirit-

We have nothing to fear but fear itself." The words
rang true. Rousevelt fought the Depression's spirit-wasting despair with new
ideas, new energy and a controversial new activism that made the Federal
Government more responsible for the welfare of its citizens.

As war komend, Rosseveli mobilized the nation, conventing entire industries to produce planes, ships and weapons. When the Japanese attacked the U.S. hase at Paerl Harbor in 1911, the nation was absched. But thanks in Rossevells, it was not completely unprepared. America prevailed, yet Rossevells, the disconsistent of the production of the provided of the Rossevells would be denied the rewards of peace. He died at 65, only weeks before the Germans-surrendered. Under his leudership, America had been transformed. The New Deel and World War II had brought new expectations to millions of people—women, blacks, returning veterans, Social Security recipients. This child of fortune left a legacy that enriched every American. Tour Scheduli

Ronald Reagan Building and International

Trade Center Washington, D.C October 11, 1999-

The Miller Center, University of

Virginia Charlottesville, VA January 24 March 25, 2000

The George Bush Presidential Library and Museum College Station, TX

April 1 June 18, 2000

The Lyndon B. Johnson Library and Museum Austin, TX June 23-

September 24, 2000 The Ronald Reagan Presidential Library and Museum

and Museum Simi Valley, CA September 30, 2000 – January 2, 2001

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WARRIORS F.D.R., Eisenhower and Patton, standing at left, in Sicily, 1943 ALLIES Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin meet at Yalta to plan Germany's occupatio





as the tide of war turned, he began to put in place the

cities and homes, they picked their way through the rubble every morning to get to work, refusing to be broken, proving Churchill's prediction that if the British and their empire were to last a thousand years, this would be their finest hour.

In those desperate days the seeds were planted for a historic friendship between the British Prime Minister and the American President. In the months that followed, Churchill spent weeks at a time at the White House, living in the family quarters on the second floor in a bedroom diagonally across from Roosevelt's. There was something so intimate in their friendship, Churchill's aide Lord Ismay noted. They would stroll in and out of each other's rooms as two schoolboys occupying adjacent dorm rooms might have, staying up until 2 or 3 a.m. talking, drinking brandy and smoking cigars. After each of Churchill's visits. Roosevelt was so exhausted he had to sleep 10 hours a day for three days straight until he recovered. But they took the greatest delight in each other. "It is fun to be in the same decade with you," Roosevelt told Churchill, "If anything happened to that man, I couldn't stand it Churchill told a U.S. diplomat. "He is the truest friend; he has the farthest vision;

When Germany invaded Russia in 1941, Roosevelt once again defied prevailing opinion. To the isolationists, the invasion of Russia confirmed the wisdom of keeping America out of the war. America should rejoice, they argued, in watching two hated dictatorships bleed each other to death. Within the government, Roosevelt's military advisers argued that Russia had almost no chance of holding out. Still, Roosevelt insisted on including Russia in the lend-lease agreement. In the first year alone. America sent thousands of trucks, tanks, guns and bombers to Russia, along with enough food to keep Russian soldiers from starving, and enough cotton, blankets, shoes and boots to clothe the entire Russian army. The forbearance of the Russian army, in turn, bought the Allies the precious asset of time-time to mobilize the U.S. economy to produce the vast supply of weapons that was needed to catch up with and eventually surpass the Axis powers.

Roosevelt's critics were certain he wild straitjacket the free-enterprise system once America began mobilizing for war. Through his first two terms, business had been driven by an almost primitive hostility to Roosevelt, viewing his support for the welfare state and organized labor as an act of betraval of his class. Indeed, so angry were many Republican businessmen at Roosevelt that they refused even to say the President's name, referring to him simply as "that man in the White House." Yet, under Roosevelt's wartime leadership, the government entered into the most productive partnership with private enterprise the country had ever seen, bringing top businessmen in to run the production agencies, exempting business from antitrust laws, allowing business to write off the full cost of investments and guaranteeing a substantial profit. The output was staggering. By 1943, American production had not only caught up with Germany's 10year lead but America was also outproducing all the Axis and the Allied powers combined, contributing nearly 300,000 planes. 100,000 tanks, 2 million trucks and 87,000 warships to the Allied cause. "The figures are all so astronomical." historian Bruce Catton marveled, "It was the equivalent of building two Panama Canals every month, with a fat surplus to boot.

Above all, Roosevelt possessed a magnificent sense of timing. He understood when to invoke the prestige of the presidency and when to hold it in reserve. He



elements of his vision for the world that would follow the titanic conflict

picked a first-class military team-General George Marshall, Admiral Ernest King, General Henry Arnold and Admiral William Leahy-and gave its members wide latitude to run the war. Yet at critical iunctures he forced action, and almost all those actions had a salutary effect on the war. He personally made the hotly debated decision to invade North Africa: he decided to spend \$2 billion on an experimental atom bomb; and he demanded the Allies commit themselves to a postwar structure before the war was over.

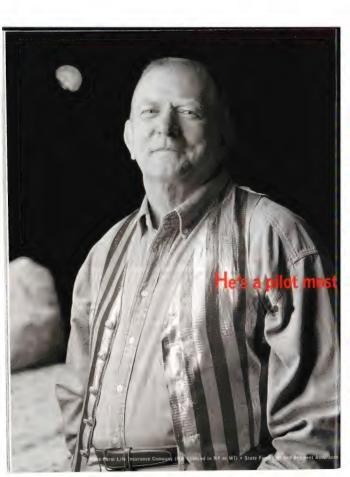
till, there were many days in the early years of the war when the situation looked bleak, when it seemed impossible that the Allies could overcome the lead the Axis powers enjoyed. Through those dark days. Roosevelt retained an imperturbable calm. To the endless wonder of his aides, he was able to relax and replenish his energies each night to face the struggles of the following day. Every evening he held a cocktail hour where the rule was that nothing could be said of politics or war; instead the conversation was deliberately turned to gossip, funny stories or reminiscences. Only Eleanor was allowed to bring

up serious subjects, to talk of civil rights or slum clearance. Roosevelt spent untold hours sorting his stamp collection, playing poker with his Cabinet members, watching mystery movies. Only when Eleanor chose the movies did he agree to sit through serious pictures-The Grapes of Wrath or a documentary on civil rights.

It was said jokingly in Washington that Roosevelt had a nightly prayer: Dear God, please make Eleanor a little tired. But as Roosevelt himself would be the first to admit, he would never have become the kind of President he was without his tireless wife. She was the agitator dedicated to what should be done; he was the politician concerned with what could be done. It was Eleanor who insisted that the government's wartime partnership with business must not be forged at the expense of labor. It was Eleanor who insisted that America could not fight racism abroad while tolerating it at home. It was Eleanor who championed the movement of women into the work force during the war. Many joined her in these effortscivil rights leaders, labor leaders, liberal spokesmen. But her passionate voice in the highest councils of decision was always influential and often decisive.

To be sure. Franklin Roosevelt was far from perfect. Critics lamented his deviousness, his lack of candor, his tendency to ingratitude. His character flaws were widely discussed: his stubbornness, his vanity, his occasional vindictiveness, his habit of yessing callers just to be amiable. At times, his confidence merged into arrogance, diminishing his political instincts, leading to an ill-defined court-packing scheme and an unsuccessful attempt to purge his opponents in the 1938 byelections. One must also concede the failures of vision that led to the forcible relocation of Japanese Americans, which deprived tens of thousands of men, women and children of Japanese descent of their fundamental civil liberties, and the devastating failure to bring more Jewish refugees into America before Hitler finally closed the doors to emigration

But in the end. Roosevelt's great strengths far outweighed his weaknesses. As the tide of war began to turn decisively, in the year before his death, Roosevelt began to put in place the elements of his vision for the world that would follow the titanic conflict. It was to be a world in which all peoples were entitled to govern themselves. With this aim, he foresaw and





In the fight hearted vests his colle made tom before every mission, he engaged in the serious positions of sending man and into space. To rough the triumphant Apollo 11, the harrowing Apollo 13, and almost 60 other historic missions, Flight Director Gene, Kranz set a standard for excellence that will never be equalled. His credo "Failure is not an option" helped 12 Americans walk on the muon and gave the rest of us a future as aftreas space itself.

he never flew.

As the mested to the state of t



DATA VSIS crippled his body but expanded his sensibilities

UNGUARDED MOMENT At Hyde Park, F.D.R. with the caretaker's granddaughter

worked toward the end of the colonial im perialism that had dominated much of the globe. Through the U.N., which he was instrumental in establishing, we would, he hoped, finally have an international structure that could help keep the peace among the nations. His call for recognition of four universal freedoms so firmly established the still unfinished agenda for humanity that a recent British publication, assessing the century, noted that Franklin Roosevelt's Four Freedoms-from fear and from want, and of belief and expressionare possessed by more people, more se-curely, than ever before. Today, more than a half-century after his death, Roosevelt's vision, still unfulfilled, still endangered, remains the guardian spirit for the noblest and most humane impulses of mankind.

hen he died, even his most partisan adversaries felt compelled to acknowledge the immensity of the man they had opposed. Senator Robert Taft, known as Mr. Republican, considered Roosevelt's death one of the worst tragedies that had ever happened to the country. "The President's death removes the greatest figure of our time at the very climax of his career, and shocks the world to which his words and actions were more important than those of any other man. He dies a hero of the war. for he literally worked himself to death in the service of the American people.

As Eleanor traveled the country in the months after her husband's death, she was overwhelmed by the emotion of all the people who came up to her, telling her how much they had loved her husband. Portiers at the station, tax dirivers, doormen, elevator operators, passengers on the train, riders in the subway told her how much better their lives were as a result of his leadership.

Black salled of the prode they felt in the work they had accomplished at Mee, the course they also accomplished as the the work they had shown in their battless abroad—a pride that would fruit be civil rights movement in the decade abead. Women ablade of the camanderic, the feelings of accomplishment they had experineed in the shipyards and the factories. And even though the factories were firing the women that summer and closing down the day-cure centers that would not reopen for a generation. Eleanor could see that there had been a change of consciousness that would mean no turning back. She



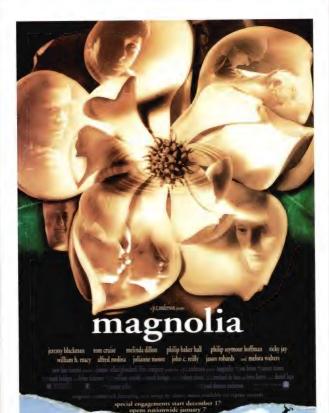
talked to G.I.s who were going to college on Roosevelt's C.I. Bill of Rights, the remarkable piece of legislation that opened the door to the upward mobility of an entire generation. A social revolution had taken place; a new economic order had come into being: a yast middle class had been born

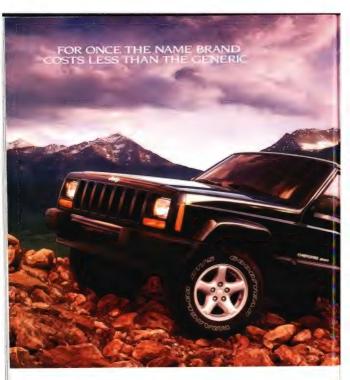
An image formed in Eleanor's mind, that during the course of her husband's presidency a giant transference of energy had taken place between him and the people. In the early days, the country was fragile, weak and isolationist, while her husband was full of energy, vital and productive. But gradually, as the President animated his countrymen with his strength and confidence, the people grew stronger and stronger, while he grew weaker and weaker, until in the end he was so weakened he died, but the country emerged more powerful, more productive and more socially just than ever before. It was, to be sure, a romanticized view of her husband's presidency, but it suggests the ultimate mystery of Roo-

sevelt's leadership—his ability to use his moral authority, the degree of confidence he inspired, to strengthen the people and bind them together in a just cause.

His example strengthened democracy everywhere. "He became a legendary hero," the British philosopher Isaiah Berlin argued. "Peoples far beyond the frontiers of the U.S. rightly looked to him as the most genuine and unswerving spokesman of democracy. He had all the character and energy and skill of the dictionary of the design of the properties of the design of the properties of the properties of the design of the properties of the propertie

tators, and he was on our side." It may well be true that crisis and war provide a unity of purpose and an opportunity for leadership that are rarely present in more tranquil times. But as the history of other countries illustrates, war and fost control to the countries illustrates, war and to other countries illustrates, was and to other countries illustrates, was and to other countries illustrates, which was not the time, the nation and the exercise of leadership that preserved and strengthened democracy. Fundlin Boosevelt emerges as the regreater solitical leader of the age.





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courageous

The U.S. President weighs F.D.R.'s legacy and finds timeless fortitude, persistence and respect for the common man

hen our children's children read the stopy of the
dren read the stopy of the
dren the stopy of the stopy of freedom's triumph;
the stopy of freedom's triumph;
the victory of democratics
over fascism and totalitarianism; of free
enterprise over command economies of
tolerance over bigoty, And they will see
that the embodiment of that triumph of
the driving force behind it, was President
Franklin Delano Rossewelt.

In the century's struggle for freedom, Roosevelt won two decisive victories: first over economic depression and then over fascism. Though he was surrounded by

Clinton is the first Democratic President since F.D.R. to be elected to a second term. turmoil, be envisioned a world of lasting peace, and he devoted his life to building a new era of progress. Roosevelf's leader-ship steered not only America but also the world through the roughest sess of the century. And he did it with a combination of skilled statemanship, innovative spirit and, as Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr. put it, "a first-class temperament."

Even though Franklin Roosevelt was the architect of grand designs, he touched tens of millions of Americans in a very personal way. When I first worked on political campaigns in the 1960s, I could not help noticing the pictures of F.D.R. that graced the walls and mantels of so many of the homes I wisted. To ordinary Americans, Roosevelt was always more than a great President, he was part of the family.

HIS EYE ON THE HORIZON Roosevelt on the deck of the U.S.S. Houston in 1939

My, own grandfather, felt the same way. He came from a little town of non little town of non little town of non little town of here he lieved this President was a friend, a my one care date this man this family fairsture. My grandfather was right about that So were the millions of Americans who met President Roosevelt cond) whough his place in the homes and hearts of a whole greater than the product of the single picture now hangs in the people's house. the White House.

As a state legislator, Governor and President, Rosewell pioneered the politics of inclusion. He built a broad, lasting, a national coalition uniting different regions, different classes and different races. He identified with the sapirations of immigrants, farmers and factory works res—"the forgotten Americans," as he ecalled them. He considered them citizens of America usts as fully as he was a fully as the was

Of America just as truly as he was.
Roosevelt knew in the marrow of his bones, from his own struggle with polio and his innate grasp of the American temper, that restoring optimism was the beginning of progress. "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself" was both the way heled his life and the way he led our nation.

No matter what the challenge, he believed that the facts were only one part of



TEARS OF GRIEF Naval CPO Graham Jackson plays a dirge at F.D.R.'s death

reality; the other part was how you react to them and change them for the better. In the depths of the Great Depression, the gravest economic threat the country ever faced, he lifted the nation to its feet and into action.

From his vision emerged the great American middle class that has been the engine of more than five decades of progress and prosperity. From his new ideas flowed the seemingly endless array of programs and agencies of the New Deal: bank reform, a massive public-works effort to get America working again, rural electrification, the G.I. Bill. And, of course, his most enduring domestic creation, Social Security, a bond between generations that every President since has honored. Roosevelt proved that for markets to flourish, government must be devoted to opportunity for all. He understood that the initiative of individuals and the responsibilities of community must be woven together.

To defeat the merciless aggression of faccion. President Rossowel created an international alliance to defend the world's freedom, and he committed the United States to lead. He proved that our security requires us to support democracy beyond our shores, that human rights must be America's cause. In the 20th century's greatest crisis, President Rossewell decisively, irrevocably committed our country to freedom's fight.

Early in World War II, he defined the

Four Freedoms that he said must be real; and everywhere in the world: freedom of speech, freedom of worship, freedom forw want, freedom form lear. These were, in his own words, "essential human freedoms." His expression of American fleeds helped make them the world's ideals. Because of that commitment and its embrace by every American President since, today we can say, for the first time in history, a majority of the world's people live under governments of their own choosing.

oosevelt's leadership in war and his commitment to peace established the institutions of collective security that have prevented another world conflagration. The whole system for international cooperation stems from his commitment. It was President Roosevelt, after all, who conceived and named the United Nations.

was President Roosevelt, after all, who conceived and named the United Nations, and he was one of the visionaries behind the establishment of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. In one of his last messages to Congress, he said their creation "spelled the difference between a world caught again in the maelastrom of a world caught again in the maelastrom with the said their control of their control of the said their

Much of my own political philosophy and approach to governance is rooted in Roosevelt's principles of progress. That's why one of the first things I did after I became President was make a pilgrimage to Hyde Park. And that's why when Prime Minister Tony Blair came to visit, I took him on a turo of the F.D.R. Memoral. Bather than cling to old abstractions or be driven by the into laws of ideology, Rossevelt crafted innovations to the crumstraces in which he found himself: I to sought, above all, practical solutions that he will be the president of the companion of the method "bad presistent experimentation." If one thing doesn't work, he explained, "Fry another but above all, try something."

Winston Churchill remarked that Franklin Roosevelt's life was one of the commanding events in human history. The triumph of freedom in the face of depression and totalitarianism was not foretold or inevitable. It required political courage and leadership. We now know what Roosevelt and his generation made of their "rendezvous with destiny." Their legacy is our world of freedom. If the example of Franklin Roosevelt and the American Century has taught us anything, it is that we will either work together as One America to shape events or we will be shaped by them. We cannot isolate ourselves from the world: we cannot lead in fits and starts. Now, to this generation entering the new millennium, as Roosevelt said, "much has been given" and "much is expected."

Biography

Where the the live up to the live up to.





that the powerless had power and that force of

arms would not forever prevail against force of spirit

By Johanna McGeary

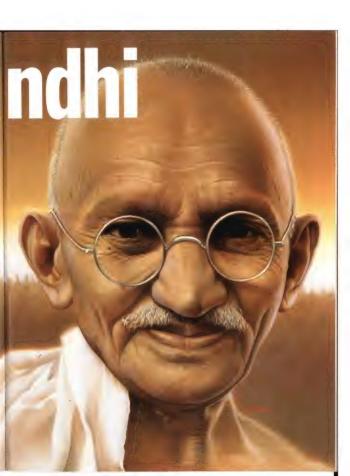
he Mahatma, the Great Soul, endures in the best part of our minds, where our ideals are kept: the embodiment of human rights and the creed of nonviolence. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi is something else, an eccentric of complex, contradictory and exhausting character most of us hardly know. It is fashionable at this fin de siècle to use the man to tear down the hero, to expose human pathologies at the expense of larger-than-life achievements. No myth

raking can rob Gandhi of his moral force or diminish the remarkable importance of this scrawp little man. For the 20th century—and surely for the ones to follow—it is the towering myth of the Mahatma that matters.

Consciously or not, every oppressed people or group with a cuase has practiced what Gandhi preached. Sixties kids like me were his disciples when we were his disciples when we were coin'd rights and when we paraded through the streets of America to stop the war in Vietnam. Our passionate commitment, nonviolent activism, willinguess to accept punishment for civil disobedience were lessons he taught. Martin Luther King Jr. learned them; so did Nelson Mandela,

Lech Walesa, Aung San Suu Kyi, the unknown Chinese who defied the tanks in 1989 and the environmental marchers in Seattle a few weeks ago.

It may be that this most Indian of leaders, revered as Bapuji, or Father of the Nation, means more now to the world al large. Foreigners don't have wrestle with the confusion Indians feel today as they judge whether their nation has kept fath with his vision. For the rest of us, his image offers something much simpler—a shining set of ideals to emulate. Individual freedom. Political liberty. Social justice: Nonviolent protest. Passive resistance. Religious lolerance. His work and his spiril waskened the 20th century to ideas that



serve as a moral beacon for all epochs. Half a century after his death, most of

us know little of Gandhi's real history or how the Mahatma in our minds came to be. Hundreds of biographies uncritically canonize him. Winston Churchill scorned him as a half-naked fakir stirring up sedition. His generation knew him as a radical political agitator; ours shrugs off a holy man with romantic notions of a pure, preindustrial life. There is no either-or. The saint and the politician inhabited the same slender frame, each nourishing the other. His struggle for a nation's rights was one and the same with his struggle for individual salvation

The flesh-and-blood Gandhi was a most unlikely saint. Just conjure up his portrait: a skinny, bent figure, nut brown and naked except for a white loincloth,

cheap spectacles perched on his nose, frail hand grasping a tall bamboo staff. This was one of the century's great revolutionaries? Yet this strange figure swaved millions with his hypnotic spell. His garb was the perfect uniform for the kind of revolutionary he was, wielding weapons of prayer and nonviolence more powerful than guns

Saints are hard to live with, and this one's personal habits were decidedly odd. Mondays were "days of silence," when he refused to speak. A devoted vegetarian, he indulged in faddish dietetic experiments that sometimes came near to killing him. He eschewed all spices as a discipline of the senses. He napped every day with a mud poultice on abdomen and brow. He was so insistent on absolute regularity in his daily regimen that he safetypinned a watch to his homespun dhoti, synchronized with the clock at his ashram. He scheduled his bowel movements for 20 minutes morning and afternoon. "The bathroom is a temple," he said, and anyone was welcome to chat with him there. He had a cleansing enema

every night Gandhi bathed in water but used ashes instead of soap and had himself shaved with a dull

straight razor because new blades were too expensive. He was always sweeping up excrement that others left around. Cleanliness, he believed, was godliness. But his passion for sanitation was not just

finicky hygiene. He wanted to teach Indian villagers that human and animal filth caused most of the disease in the land

Every afternoon, Gandhi did an hour or two of spinning on his little handwheel, sometimes 400 yards at a sitting. "I am spinning the destiny of India," he would say. The thread went to make cloth for his followers, and he hoped his example would convince Indians that homespun could free them from dependence on foreign products. But the real point of the spinning was to teach appreciation for manual labor, restore self-respect lost to colonial subjugation and cultivate inner strength

The man was not unaware of his legend in the making-or the 90-plus volumes that would eventually be needed to preserve his words. Everything Gandhi ever said and did was recorded by legions of secretaries. Then he insisted on going over their notes

SERMON ON THE BEACH The ocean, far right, with Gandhi pursued bizarre its salt and symbolism. practices, and his beliefs

was a poignant setting

/elispring of his politics was religion; his



THE PREQUE At his Johannesburg lav office in British-ruled South Africa

THE ASCETIC

strained his marriage

ORIGINAL SPIN He sought to free India from the British-and overwhelming modernity

and choosing the version he liked best. "I want only one gospel in my life," he said. A strange amalgam of beliefs formed the complicated core of Gandhism. History will merely smile at his railing against Western ways, industrialism and material





quest for goodness made him a great revolutionary

pleasures. He never stopped calling for a nation that would turn its back on technology to prosper through village self-sufficiency, but not even the Mahatma could hold back progress. Yet many today share his uneasiness with the way mechanization and materialism sicken the human spirit.

More central and even more controversial was Gandhi's cult of celibacy. At 13. he dutifully married and came quickly to lust for his wife Kasturba. At 16 he left his dying father's side to make love to her. His father died that night, and Gandhi could never forgive himself the "double shame." He neglected and even humiliated Kasturba most of his life and only after her death realized she was "the warp and woof of my life." At 36, convinced that sex was the basis of all impulses that must be mastered if man was to reach Truth, he renounced it. An aspirant to a godly life must observe the Hindu practice of Brahmacharya, or celibacy, as a means of self-control and a way to devote all energy to public service. Gandhi spent years testing his self-discipline by sleeping beside young women. He evidently cared little about any psychological damage to the women involved. He also expected his four sons to be as self-denying as he was.

Gandhi sought God, not orthodoxy. His daily prayers mixed traditional Hindu venerations with Buddhist chants, readings from the Koran, a Zoroastrian verse or two and the Christian hymn Lead, Kindly Light. That eclecticism reflected his great tolerance for all religions, one of his holiest-and least respected-precepts. "Truth," he preached, "is God," but he could never persuade India's warring religious sects to agree. His spiritual mentors were just as broad-lesus, Buddha, Socrates, his mother. Gandhi later said his formative childhood impression was of her "saintliness" and her devout asceticism infused his soul. The family's brand of Hinduism schooled him in the sacredness of all God's creatures.

While studying in England to be a lawyer, he first read the Bible and the Bhagwad Gita, the Hindu religious poem that became his "printual dictionary." For Gandhi, the epic was a clarion call to the soul to undertake the battle of rightousness. It taught him to renounce personal desires not by withdrawal from the world but by devotion to the service of his fellow man. In the Christian New Testament he found the stirrings of passive resistance in the words of the Sermon on the Mount.

Those credos came together in the two principles that ruled his public life: what he called Satyagraha, the force of truth and love: and the ancient Hindu ideal of ahimsa. or nonviolence to all living things. He first put those principles to political work in South Africa, where he had gone to practice law and tasted raw discrimination.

By Nelson Mandela

The liberator of South Africa looks at the seminal work of the liberator of India

ndia is Gandhi's country of birth; South Africa his country of adoption. He was both an Indian and a South African citizen. countries contributed to his intellectual and moral genius, and he shaped the liberatory movements in both colonial theaters.

He is the archetypal anticolonial revolutionary. His strategy of noncooperation, his assertion that we can be dominated only if we cooperate with our dominators, and his nonviolent resistance inspired anticolonial and antiracist movements internationally in our century

Both Gandhi and I suffered colonial oppression, and both of us mobilized our respective peoples against governments that violated our freedoms.

The Gandhian influence dominated freedom struggles on the African continent right up to the 1960s because of the power it generated and the unity it forged among the apparently powerless. Nonviolence was the official stance of all maior African coalitions, and the South African A.N.C. remained implacably opposed to violence for most of its existence.

Gandhi remained committed to nonviolence: I followed the Gandhian strategy for as long as I could, but then there came a point in our struggle when the brute force of the oppressor could no longer be countered through passive resistance alone. We founded Unkhonto we Sizue and added a military dimension to our struggle. Even then, we chose sabotage because it did not involve the loss of life, and it offered the best hope for future race relations. Mil-

Mandela served as South Africa's first democratically elected President from 1994 to '99



THE GOOD SHEPHERD Gandhi at the beginning of his crusade

itant action became part of the African agenda officially supported by the Organization of African Unity (O.A.U.) following my address to the Pan-African Freedom Movement of East and Central Africa (PAFMECA) in 1962, in which I stated, "Force is the only language the imperialists can hear, and no country became free without some sort of violence."

Gandhi himself never ruled out violence absolutely and unreservedly. He conceded the necessity of arms in certain situations. He said, "Where choice is set between cowardice and violence, I would advise violence ... I prefer to use arms in defense of honor rather than remain the vile witness of dishonor ...

Violence and nonviolence are not mutually exclusive; it is the predominance of the one or the other that labels a struggle.

Gandhi arrived in South Africa in 1893 at the age of 23. Within a week he collided head on with racism. His immediate response was to flee the country that so degraded people of color, but then his inner resilience overpowered him with a sense of mission, and he stayed to redeem the dignity of the racially exploited, to pave the way for the liberation of the colonized the world over and to develop a blueprint for a new social order.

He left 21 years later, a near maha atma (great soul). There is no doubt in my mind that by the time he was violently removed from our world, he had transited into that state.

No ordinary leader-divinely inspired He was no ordinary leader. There are those who believe he was divinely inspired, and it is difficult not to believe with them. He dared to exhort nonviolence in a time when the

violence of Hiroshima and Nagasaki had exploded on us; he exhorted morality when science, technology and the capitalist order had made it redundant; he replaced self-interest with group interest without minimizing the importance of self. In fact, the interdependence of the social and the personal is at the heart of his philosophy. He seeks the simultaneous and interactive development of the moral person and the moral society.

His philosophy of Satyagraha is both a personal and a social struggle to realize the Truth, which he identifies as God, the Absolute Morality. He seeks this Truth, not in isolation, self-enteredly, but with the people. He said, "I want to find God, have to find God along. With other people. I don't be-lived I can long, with other people. I don't be-lived I can find God alone. Hi fild, I would be running to the Himalayas to find God in some cave there. But since I be some cave there. But since I would will be some cave there. But since I would will be some cave the some cave the God alone. Hi did not some to work with people. I have to take them with me. Alone I can't come to Him."

He sacerises his revolution, balancing the religious and the secular.

Awakening His awakening came on the hilly terrain of the so-called Bambata Rebellion, where as a passionate British patriot, he led his Indian stretcher-bearer corps to serve the Empire, but British brutality against the Zulus roused his soul against violence as nothing had done before. He determined, on that battlefield, to wrest himself of all material attachments and devote himself completely and totally to eliminating violence and serving humanity. The sight of wounded and whipped Zulus, mercilessly abandoned by their British persecutors, so appalled him that he turned full circle from his admiration for all things British to celebrating the indigenous and ethnic. He resuscitated the culture of the colonized and the fullness of Indian resistance against the British; he revived Indian handicrafts and made these into an economic weapon against the colonizer in his call for swadeshi-the use of one's own and the boycott of the oppressor's products, which deprive the people of their skills and their capital.

A great measure of world poverty today and African poverty in particular is due to the continuing dependence on foreign markets for manufactured goods, which under-

mines domestic production and dams up domestic skills, apart from piling up unmanageable foreign debts. Gandhi's insistence on self-sufficiency is a basic economic principle that, if followed today, could contribute significantly to alleviating Third World poverty and stimulating development.

Gandhi predated Frantz Fanon and the black-consciousness movements in South Africa and the U.S. by more than a halfcentury and inspired the resurgence of the indigenous intellect, spirit and industry.

Gandhi rejects the Adam Smith notion of human nature as motivated by selfinterest and brute needs and returns us our spiritual dimension with its impulses for nonviolence, justice and equality.

He exposes the fallacy of the claim that everyone can be rich and successful provided they work hard. He points to the millions who work themselves to the bone and still remain hungry. He preaches the gospel of leveling down, of emulating the kissun (peasant), not the zamindar (landlord), for "all can be kissans, but only a few zamindars".

He stepped down from his comfortable life to join the masses on their level to seek equality with them. "I can't hope to



WITH THE POWER OF THE PEOPLE Gandhi, top, and Mandela

bring about economic equality ... I have to reduce myself to the level of the poorest of the poor."

From his understanding of wealth and poverty came his understanding of labor and capital, which led him to the solution of trausteeship based on the belief that there is no private ownership of capital; it is given in trust for redistribution and equalization. Similarly, while recognizing differential aptitudes and talents, he holds that these are gifts from God to be used for the collective good.

He seeks an economic order, alternative to the capitalist and communist, and finds this in sarvodaya based on nonviolence (ahimsa).

He rejects Darwin's survival of the fittest, Adam Smith's laissez-faire and Karl Marx's thesis of a natural antagonism between capital and labor, and focuses on the interdependence between the two.

He believes in the human capacity to change and wages Satyagraha against the oppressor, not to destroy him but to transform him, that he cease his oppression and join the oppressed in the pursuit of Truth.

join the oppressed in the pursuit of Truth.
We in South Africa brought about our
new democracy relatively peacefully on

the foundations of such thinking, regardless of whether we were directly influenced by Gandhi or not.

Gandhi remains today the only complete critique of advanced industrial society. Others have criticized its totalitarianism but not its productive apparatus. He is not against science and technology, but he places priority on the right to work and opposes mechanization to the extent that it usurps this right. Large-scale machinery, he holds, concentrates wealth in the hands of one man who tyrannizes the rest. He favors the small machine; he seeks to keep the individual in control of his tools, to maintain an interdependent love relation between the two, as a cricketer with his bat or Krishna with his flute. Above all, he seeks to liberate the individual from his alienation to the machine and restore morality to the productive process.

As we find ourselves in jobless economies, societies in which small minorities consume while the masses starve, we find ourselves forced to rethink the rationale of our current globalization and to ponder the Gandhian alternative.

At a time when Freud was liberating sex. Gandhi was reining it in; when Marx was pitting worker against capitalist. Gandhi was reconciling them: when the dominant European thought had dropped God and soul out of the social reckoning, he was centralizing society in God and soul; at a time when the colo-

when the dominant European thought had dropped Cod and solo oll to the social reckoning, he was centralizing society in God and solu, at a time when the colonized had ceased to think and control, he daded to think and control and when the ideologies of the colonized had virtually disappeared, he revived them and empowered them with a potency that liberated and redeemed.



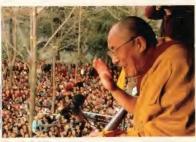
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WE ALL MAKE A DIFFERENCE.



the children of gandhi His strategy of normalence has spawned generations of spintual heirs around the world



Tibet: The Dalai Lama

At the site of Gandhi's cremation, he said, "To me, he was ... the consummate political a man who put his belief in altruism above any personal considerations. I was convinced

Poland: Lech Walesa

Harassed by the communist regime, the founder of the Solidarity labor union insisted, "We shall not yield to violence." He said his protests, which began in 1981, were "a historic opportunity for a peaceful evolution." In 1989, as the Soviet bloc wobbled, Solidarity took over the Prime Ministership; in 1990, Walesa became President



too that his devotion to the cause of nonviolence was the only way to conduct politics"

The U.S.: Martin Luther King Jr. **And Rosa Parks**

To desegregate Nashville's lunch counters in 1958, King, right, brought in James Lawson, a student of Gandhi's, to train protesters in nonviolence. But the most dramatic act of quiet defiance belonged to Rosa Parks, below, being fingerprinted in 1955. Her refusal to give up a seat in a Montgomery, Ala., bus galvanized the civil rights movement and boosted King's leadership







The U.S.: Cesar Chavez

The United Farm Workers organizer, left, organized pickets, boycotts and, inspired by the Mahatma, hunger strikes. Agreeing with Gandhi, Chavez said, "Fasting is the last resort in place of the sword"

The U.S.: Larry Kramer

The famously cantankerous playwright, below left, inspired ACT-UP's famously confrontational protests for an AIDS cure in the late '80s. As a result, gay and leablan civil rights are loud parts of public debate

Myanmar: Aung San Suu Kyi

Under house arrest, the opposition leader, below center, espouses nonviolence, despite the junta's tactics. Fighting, she says, "will perpetuate the tradition that he who is best at wielding arms, wields power"

Philippines: Benigno Aquino Jr.

A firebrand converted by Gandhi's story, he returned from U.S. exile in 1983, below, to talk Ferdinand Marcos into dismantling his dictatorship. Aquino was shot on arrival his widow Corazon was later swept into power









South Africa: Desmond Tutu and Nelson Mandela

The Anglican archibishop gave voice to the antiapartheid opposition while Mandels was in prison. "All violence is evil," he warned, "but a time may come when you have to decide between two evils—oppression or a violent overthrow of the oppressive regime." "When the honor of God is at stake," he said, "we will disobey iniquitious and unjust laws" I come from a long line of people who don't know how to invest. I'm Josephine, 31. I run a catening husiness. I cook to make people happy (and myself a little better off)

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He was both artist and businessman. The keeper of the ancient standard and the finder of new efficiencies. And so it was inevitable that one day Sam would seek a less ancient way to stay on top of all those ingredients, schedules and long-term plans. "No problem," said the IS guy, "let me set you up with FileMaker Pro and

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By NANCY GIBBS

ow can you not pick Hitler, demand the players around the table who take seriously the rules of TIME's parlor game: Who had the greatest impact on this century, for better or worse? It is too easy just to say that he lost, when in doing so he still changed everything. It was he who opened the veins of the Bloody Century, an epoch that has seen mayhem on a scale unimagined for centuries before. "As a result of Hitler," argued Elie Wiesel in TIME last year, "man is defined by what makes him inhuman." And while the Reich lasted 12 years rather than 1.000, its spores still survive and multiply. "The essence of Hitlerism-racism, ethnic hatred, extreme nationalism, stateorganized murder-is still alive, still causing millions of deaths," wrote U.N. Ambassador Richard Holbrooke when he reluctantly nominated Hitler as the century's dominant character. "Freedom is the century's most powerful idea, but the struggle is far from over

You could ask this of any year, any century: Which has the greater impact, good or evil, the heroes or the villains. Roosevelt and Churchill or Hitler and Stalin? To what extent do they depend on each other, when threats produce resolve, when terror engenders courage, when an ultimate challenge to principle has the effect of making principles stronger, forging them by fire? Thoughtful people who argue for Hitler as the Person of the Century do not want to honor him; they want to autopsy him, understand what made him strong and what finally killed him, and search, perhaps, for a vaccine for the virus that reappears still in ethnic enclaves, on websites, in the wilderness camps of skinhead anarchists and in the halls of Columbine High School, where two boys celebrated Hitler's birthday with a memorial massacre of children

If impact were measured only in number of lives lost, one argument goes, Hitler would fall behind his fellow despots, Stalin and Mao. There are those who insist that Hitler is not the century's dominant figure because he was simply the latest in a long line of murdrous figures, stretching back to before Genghis Khan. The only difference was technology. Hitler went about his cynical carnage with all the efficiency that modern industly had perfected.

And then there is the problem of impact. Which matters more, a life lost or a life changed forever? How many divisions does the Pope have, Stalin asked. Yet an idea that changes lives can have more power than an army that takes them—which leaves Gutenberg presiding over the 18th. Making century, Jefferson over the 18th. Making



the necessa

body counts the ultimate measure of influence precludes the possibility of heroic sacrifice, a single death that inspires countless others to live their lives differently, a young man in front of a column of tanks near Tiananmen Square. "Five hundred years from now, it won't be Hitler we remember," says theologian Martin Marty. "Hitler may have set the century's agenda; he was a sort of vortex of negative energy that sucked everything else in. But I think God takes fallible human beings like Roosevelt or Churchill and carves them for his purposes. In five centuries, we'll look back and say the story of the century was not Hitler or Stalin: it was the survival of the human spirit in the face of genocide."

If all Hitler had done was kill people in was numbers more efficiently than anyone else ever did, the debate over his lasting importance might end there. But Hitler's impact went beyond his willingness to Mithout mercy. He did something eivilization had not seen before. Genghis khan et al. Hitler's proper the proper the proper than the proper than the proper than the proper where pullgaing villages was the norm. Hitler came out of the most eivilized society on Earth, the land of Beckhowen and

Goethe and Schiller. He set out to kill people not for what they did but for who they were. Even Mao and Stalin were killing their "class enemies." Hitler killed a million Jewish babies just for existing.

It is this distinction that palls us right into the heart of the question. And this our long, modern conversation over the nature of evil. The debtae goes between the Socrates, who argued that anyone who sacquainted with good could not intentionally choose evil instead. Enlight memoral thinkers would further, pushing concepts of the part of

"Before Hitler, we thought we had sounded the depths of human nature," argues Ron Rosenbaum, author of Explaining Hitler. "He showed how much lower we could go, and that's what was so horrifying. It gets us wondering not just at the depths he showed us but whether there is overse to come." The power of Hitler was to confound the modernist notion that judgments about good and evil were little.





ry evil?

Why all Adolf Hitler's destructiveness is not enough to make him the Person of the Century

more than matters of taste, reflections of social class and power and status. Although some modern scholars offive past the notion of evil and instead explain Hilder's conduct as a reflection of his childhood and self-esteem issues, for most survivors of the 20th century he is confirmation of our instinctive sense that evil does exist. It moves among us; it leads us astray and deploys powerful, subtle weapons against even the sturdiest soults.

There is a more nuanced, even insidious, argument for Hitler's pre-eminence: that good and evil are dependent on one another. It is a fundamental tenet to many religions that evil, while mysterious, may clear the way for good, that the soul is perfected only in battle, that pain and ecstasy are somehow twins, that only a soul-or a century-that has truly suffered can truly realize joy. Again we sense this instinctively-the pleasure we feel when a tooth stops hurting reminds us that we live our life in contexts and contrasts, and so perhaps you can argue that only by witnessing, and confronting, great evil were the forces of light able to burn most bright.

There are theologians and historians

who have made this point. Most explicit are those who have called him God's punishment of European Jews for their secularization, then gone on to argue that it was mainly because of Hilder and the Holocaust that the biblical prophecy was fulfilled and the state of Israe borm—only Western guilt on so massive a scale could have cleared the way to the Promised Land.

There is a political wersion of this equation: that at the beginning of the century, the West was ruled mainly by thin-blooded despots, with the exception of the more entrenched democracies of England and the U.S. Hiller did not believe the Western democracies capable of defending the principles they expossed—and as they wavered expossion, Hiller appeared to be right. It was Churchill first, and then Roo-

sevelt, who reawakened the West to its core values: freedom, civility, common decency in the face of evil, destructive forces of hate. The challenge that Hitler presented became the occasion for Churchill and Roosevelt and the lowers of freedom to battle the great diseases of the century: nihilism and defeatism. Churchill's apostles

argue for him as the century's titan on these grounds. It was by no means obvious, in the dark days of 1940, that the Western Allies could prevail against the Axis. His optimism about victory and his conviction that there were truths worth defending to the death were as important as his identifying the threat and standing up to it. Forty-vears later, when Ronald Reagan approached the cold war as a battle to be not only fought but also ucon, he was following a Churchillian stratezy.

So did it take a Hitler, a mortal threat, to move the Allied democracies from complacent enclaves to the global powerhouses that by century's end would embrace most of the world's people? Here is a place to draw the line. "It may be true that we've got great medical breakthroughs, radar, sonar because of war," says theologian Marty, "but I don't like to make a theology out of that; it's an acci-dental product." Rosenbaum agrees that to focus on the benefits is to risk trivializing the tragedy itself. "There are a lot of people who want to say God was teaching us a lesson-evil is there so that we can learn by struggling against it. I find it kind of barbaric to envision a God who needs to slaughter a million babies in order to perhaps improve our character. I'm irritated by people who try to find some happyever-after improving lesson from this

However much stronger the Western democracies were after the war, as they went on to discredit not only fascism but communism as well, that strength still came at a terrible cost. "How much happier as world it would be if one did not happe to mount crusades against raisem, segregation, a Holocaust, the externation for ferior peoples," notes presidential historian factor Halles. We do fine without Hiller, Stallar, but he 'Triburi's fine the high strength of the control with the stallar, but he is the stallar with the stallar in the stallar was a stallar with the stallar was a stallar with the stallar was a stallar was a stallar with the stallar was a st

If we must place the century in a time capsule, there are better candidates for Person of the Century than its greatest criminal. The large characters, heroes and villains alike, do set the scales on which we balance progress. Evil may be a powerful force, a seductive idea, but is it more powerful than genius, creativity, courage or generosity? The century has offered characters who stretched our understanding and faith in those qualities as well. The heroes not only defeated Hitler; they pro-vided our lasting inspiration as well. "Just as Hitler made us believe we hadn't yet sounded the depths," notes Rosenbaum, "maybe Martin Luther King Jr. and the great artists of the century, like Nabokov, help us believe there are still heights we haven't found."

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There'd be no developing economy.

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attitude

How modernism became classic and how modernity is racing beyond everyone's grasp

By RICHARD SCHICKEL

t all happened so fact. One minute Madama Butterfly was on the Gramophone, Harold Bell Wright's The Shepherd of the Hills was characteristic to be reading table, the pretty Glbsom Git you had seen in a magazine was on your mind. You wondered if you wanted to see Maude. Adams in her return engagement as Peter Pan. Or perhaps brave the cost that grouple were girl-her name, unpublicated at the time, was Many Pickfordpeoole were talking about in Ramone.

How sweet it was-the genteel culture of this century's first decade. There were noises off, of course: the clatter of Ashcans in New York City's ateliers, for example. But-saints be praised!-New York's police commissioner had closed Shaw's Mrs. Warren's Profession after one performance because it was "revolting, indecent and nauseating when it was not boring." As late as 1912, a magazine editor (quoted in Ann Douglas' Terrible Honesty) could write that "no-one paints life as it is-thank Heaven-for we could not bear it." and receive few arguments from his readers. It was an era in which the word irony described a passing attitude, not a cultural imperative, and celebrity was something pleasant that happened to deserving strivers, not the glue that held everything together, everyone in its thrall.

Yet to borrow a famous phrase from Sard Marx, "All that is solid meltin dair" was melting already, as of 1911, and forming large and inconvenient puddles on the floor, quite insusceptible to the morally muscular moppings of outraged critics. Charles of the moral with much disputations—not to say rebellious—muttering by this magazime's critics, it lists the century's 'best' work in every facet of the arts. Its most interesting aspect is the intensely clustered dates of the works representing the major expressive forms.

expressive forms.

A period of just 11 years—1911 to 1922—contains the greatest painting, play, novel and poem of this century and encompasses as well major annunciatory works by the authors of what we deem our greatest musical composition and sculpture, and not a few runners-up

in several categories. To put it simply: there was in these few years an outburst of creative (and subversive) daring that may well be unsurpassed in human history.

well be unsurpassed in human history.

1911. Mistres paints The Red Studio.

"discarding perspective, abolishing shadown, repuduting the academic distinction
over the studies of the st

which it is obtained.

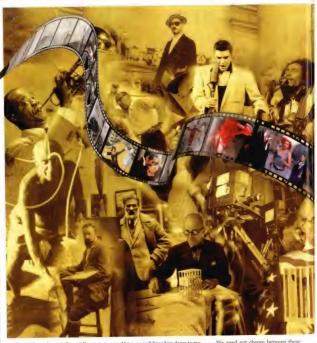
1913. Stravinsky premieres his ballet The Rite of Spring in Paris, setting the
audience into a riotous frenzy with his
rhythms-violent syncopation, sudden
changes of meter, "barbaric" repetitions—
subverting everyone's expectations for a
predictable and reassuring beat. We are but
a moment from Wozzeck (1925) and on the
way to banishing tonality isself from opera.

1914. World War I begins: Its mindless shughter heightens and validates the modernist vision. Picasso, watching the modernist vision. Picasso, watching the military vehicles rumble through Paris, sees in their camouflage parinting a kind of Colbism. therefore a kind of modernist triumph. That same year james joyce begins (Dignac, overtuning our traditional exdirect impact of one character on another in the novel. Take Proust. Edmund Wilson writes, "he is symphonic rather than narrative... musical rather than dramatic."

1921, Six Characters in Search of an Author is performed in Rome. Firandello challenges the conventional distinction challenges the conventional distinction on the result of the conventional distinction on the result of the re

1922. Ulysses is published. So is T.S. Eliot's The Waste Land. Some claim it is a hoax, a parody of modernism's obscurantist tendencies. Others see its analogies to





Joyce's work. Both are inferentially portraits of a pullulating urban landscape; both wear their classical erudition boldly. Which is to say, both writers embrace modernism's most basic hallmark-selfand cultural awareness—and know exactly what traditions they are undermining. The difference between them may be largely a matter of fastidiousness. Ulysase is finally an affirmation: 'I out my arms around him yes and drew him down to me so he could feel my breasts all perfume yes and his heart was singlife e ned and yes!

Elia's nevious collage can only evoke the low vitality of his citysage; he cannot embrace it. There are too many "young men carbuncular" within its limits, deceiving themselves with "systematic lies," failing to acknowledge whe agony and horror of modern life."

We need not choose between these visions. Both are true. Both are untrue. What we need to do is wonder at how firmly this brief, incredibly fecund period set the terms of the cultural argument that would preoccupy the rest of the century. The shock of the new drew much of its respectively the rest of the century of the contraction with outworn artistic conventions and had been gathering strength and en-



ergy out of repression and dismissal for at least 50 years.

It was not that tunes would suddenly disappear from music or realistic representation of the world from art or narrative cohesion from fiction. Increasingly, though, these comfortable and reassuring sources of pleasure were segregated in a popular culture that was dismissed by finer sensibilities as aesthetically retrograde.

Nor was it that everything interesting in high culture had been accomplished Brancusi's and Hemingway's pursuit of pure form, stripped of all Victorian encrustations, proceeded. And most of the isms (Dadaism, Surrealism, Absurdism) in some way derive from what we might oxymoronically call classic modernism.

times to wallow in, what appeared to be-often joyously, often grimly was-chaos. "Things fall apart," Yeats wrote in The Second Coming (in 1921, of course), "the centre cannot hold; mere anarchy is loosed upon the world." It was the century's earliest epitaph, and is still perhaps its most powerful one. And Yeats had yet to conjure with the metaphors of modern science-the theory of relativity: the uncertainty principle; the looming figure of Freud, pseudo-scientific poet of our subjectivity-let alone with Fascism and Stalinism. Or, possibly most addling to a poet, the

ll proposed, seemed some-

rise of industrialized mass culture. Lost in the bogs of Celtic myth, Yeats-unlike many of his peers in the modernist pantheon-was not much interested in modern design and architecture's streamlining ways. Or in the ability of books and magazines more and more perfectly to replicate artistic icons past and present. Or in the capacity of the movies to create their own time and space, independent of observed reality. We must imagine him, instead, mourning with the great critic Walter Benjamin the destruction of the artwork's "aura" or magic, deriving from its uniqueness, its firm roots in a specific historical place.

It is almost as if the producers of popular culture sensed, and tried instinctively to compensate for, this defect. For the content of movies, popular music, latterly television, has remained stubbornly locked to the 19th century traditions of melodrama and romance. We may admire the multiple narrators of Citizen Kane, not to mention its sheer panache; we may adore Bart Simpson, not least because he's such a selfconscious little transgressor, so aware of both his self-destructive impulses and his generally thwarted impulse to be better. But we have to admit that these remain rather lonely modernist gestures in mass culture. And pretty small potatoes compared with Ulysses or The Waste Land.

On the other hand, we also have to admit that in the last third of the century, modernism ran out of steam intellectually even as it gathered near dictatorial cultural power. Take the art world, for example: allied with the museums, the mass

media and the marketplace, it began to an wield, as early as the '70s, in Hilton Kramer's words, "a pervasive and often cynical authority over the very public it affects to despise." We live now in an age of empty "Sensation" (to borrow the title of the recent Brooklyn Museum of Art show) and debate not the subtleties of high craftsmanship but the appropriateness of public funding-talk about power!-for works that large segments of that public, not all of them ignoramuses, deplore. Strolling the latest Venice Biennale, novelist (and art critic) John Updike observed that it was nearly impossible to find anything that "reminded one of art in the old sense, even in the older modern sense," since "the desire to shock ... had become veritably frantic.

Perhaps that's because the universalist desire to reform all culture, make everyone see in a new way, is dead. What's true of literature is true of all the arts now: there are readers of I.M. Coetzee's Disgrace, there are Michael Crichton's readers, and the twain don't meet. Except, possibly, theoretically in cyberspace. F. Scott Fitzgerald had it right: "Culture follows money." And the money-perhaps even the creative zeal-is now in the new media. A radically reshaped culture is beginning to be created there. We can already begin to see what the generation born with a TV remote in its hand, hip-hop on the CD player and a computer screen in its face will do to traditional narrative. They'll speed it up, scramble it-and render it in new tonalities, using new palettes. You can see it in the way Pulp Fiction or Run Lola Run toys with time, in the down-the-rabbit-hole goofing of Being John Malkovich, in Keanu Reeves' encounter with that manic bullet in The Matrix. It's a kind of back formation from computer language, this narrative revolution manifesting itself in film. But it surely partakes of the new machine's ability to cast us adrift in ungrounded cyberspace, where all the spatial and temporal laws governing the representation of human reality will be revised, maybe repealed. It will extend to the other arts. It will reorder our perceptions more surely than Matisse and Stravinsky did, for a pixel-unlike paint, canvas or score paper-has no past to overturn, is radically innocent. It has no tradition to draw on, perhaps is not subject to "the anxiety of influence.

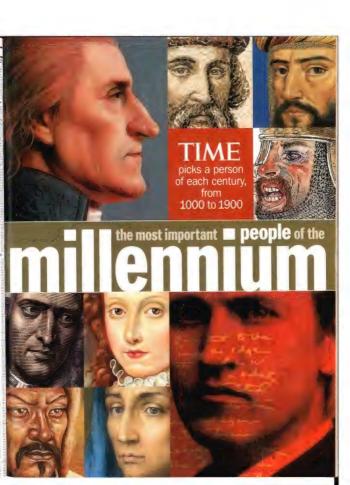
Peeping warily into the new century, the cultural traditionalist (anyone over the age of 40) feels like saying, with Estragon in Waiting for Godot, "I can't go on like this." He forgets the brave and cheeky response Samuel Beckett, last of the classic modernists, gave to Vladimir: "That's what you think

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conqueror

(c. 1027-1087)

The Norman took what he believed was his—England—and pioneered state bureaucracy amid Europe's chaos



Sest Novel

The Tale of Genjil by the Lady Murasaki chronicled the amorous exploits of a prince in Kyoto, including trysts with his stepmother, the Empress of Japan (she bears his son, who inherits the throne). Genjil is a best seller today in a racy version in modern language by a 77-year-old Buddhist nun.



Best Musical Innovation

When you sing, you begin with ... About 1040, music teacher and monk Guido d'Arezzo introduced a system of naming pitches to help singers learn new music: ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la. When ut became do and ti was tacked on, the hills would come alive ... the milts would come alive ...

Best Campaign Finance

To assess new levies on his subjects to finance his army, william the Conqueror had every tract of land (and cow and horse and high in his kingdom recorded. The Domesday Book was viewed by contemporaries as proof of the King's avarice, one of the seven deadly sins.



Pet of the Millennhum
Pyramid carvings show images
of the forebears of chihuahuas,
(called techichis). The canines
become top dogs in the
Yucatán and other large tracts
of Mexico as their masters, the
Tottecs, conquer the region—
about 1,000 years "B.C." (that
is, Before the Chalupa).

e was, contemporaries advise us, "great in body ... but not ungainly." He had a harsh voice, but his speech was always appropriate. His chroniclers lauded his ability to "appraise the true significance of events" and make good "the fickle promises of fortune." They also remarked that he was "too relentless to care though all might hate him." William the Conqueror was a man—or, more important, a monarch—for a new age.

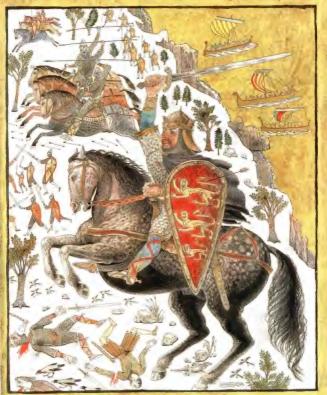
Europe entered the century as a study in disintegrated empire. Rome had long since fallen. Charlemagne had briefly laid claim to its authority, but his hiers could not sustain a continent-wide order. Christendom was a Babel of weak and squabbling kings, aristocrats whose holdings sometimes exceeded those of royalty, and a church that would spawn two competing Popes.

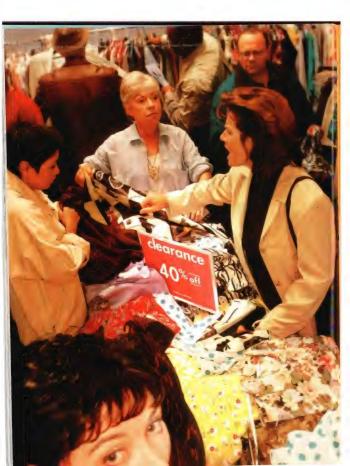
It was a chaotic era, and William of Normandy, born around 1027, was the child of chaos. The lilegitimate soon folbest: Duke of Normandy, he was known for most of his life as William the Bastard. Robert eventually recognized him, but only as he departed on a fatal piligrinage to the Holy Land, leaving his seven-year-old a target for usurping basons. One by one, William's guardians and advisers were cut down. The boy escaped assassination only by a desperate light to his mother's estate.

The retreat was temporary. The strapping redhead won his first battle tage 19. At 20 be defeated the surpers. He fought successfully for and against the French King. He made a dynastic marriage, over papal objections, to the daughter of the powerful Count of Flanders (William was 5 H. Din. tall, his Matida barrely 4 ft. They had at least nine children.) By 1065 he was absolute to for Go consolidated Normandy. Then he looked northward.

On the Bayeux Tapestry, the astonishing embroidered storyboard of the Battle of Hastings, one can see Edward the Confessor of England dying In January 1066 and Harold Godwinson, an earl, enthroned. A woolen comet (Halley's) streams across a linen sky, auguring bod luck. William, who believed the English crown had been promised him, lost no

WILLIAM CONQUEROR





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time. Five hundred vessels eventually ferried 7,000 men and their 2.000 mounts. Contrary winds delayed the force on the French side of the English Channel for days-just long enough for Norway to launch its own 300-ship attack on the north of England. When Harold, having defeated the Scandinavians, rushed south again with 7,000 troops. William was outside Hastings. "For God's sake, spare not," he told his men. His welldeployed knights and archers eventually overwhelmed the exhausted Anglo-Saxon infantry. "The living marched over the heaps of the dead,

wrote an early historian. By nightfall, Harold was slain. William was crowned that Christmas morning. Had he merely conquered, England would still have been pulled from its semi-Seandinavian orbit and into the ferment of Western Europe, and English would still have been transformed into different language, one with words that came by way of France,

different language, one with words that came by way of France, words like different and language. But he was not just a conqueror. He was also a controller, and his recasting of England has reverberated for centuries. It was not

paction, pac

Soap Opera
Of the Century
Which one's Joan?
Which one's Jackie? From 1028
to 1056, the postmenopausal
sisters and co-Empresses Zoe
and Theodora put the Byzantine
in the Byzantine Empire by
surviving traitorious husbands,
coup attempts, street riots,
greedy Patriarchis and one
conniving euruch brother-in-law,
as well as the exocted lust.

passion, jealousy and deceit. For a firsthand account of all the dirt, read Chronographia, the tell-all by court insider and philosopher Michael Psellus.

Signs and Portents

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astronomers and a supernove in
the consistency found in July
Most Printent Coinage
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to 2000

Worst Monuments

return for their land and to owe him ultimate loyalty. He convened juries of locals to find fact and give a collective verdict under oath in land disputes. He commissioned a monument to centralized power: the Domesday Book, an invasive audit of the wealth of England, William has been credited with the emergence of the bureaucratic state in Europe; certainly his utter domination of a compact kingdom became a model for monarchs of the next 800 years.

enough to transfer lands

owned by Anglo-Saxon nobili-

ty to his own supporters; he

required these men to provide

him with military service in

But Norman order was cruel, and the systematic cronysism William installed bred a rapacious class of official epitomized by Robin Hood's Sheriff of Nottingham. When the grossly obese King died in 1087 (of a riding injury sustained while torching the city of Martes), some of his servants rushed off to secure their properties; others stock his silver and finnituse. His secure their properties; others stock his silver and finnituse. His fin, the stanch cut the service short. In death, he lost control, but the had self in place a new order. — #p. Dow'd Wan Bisman.

dictator of the century

mahmud of ghazna (971-1030)

HE WAS THE MOST FAMOUS AND CULTURED AMONG THE GHAZISthe warriors of an expansionist Islam. They had raided rich cities on the edge of the Indian subcontinent before, but Mahmud was the first to build a Muslim empire in the region, defeating Hindu rajas and ransacking bejeweled temples. The loot (and the elephants)

A version of the epic Shahnamah funded by Mahmud

helped Mahmud strengthen his grip on power in his kingdom-with headquarters in what is now Afghanistan-and made him into a patron of scientists and poets, including Firdawsi, author of the Shahnamah, an epic of Persia's kings. His dynasty would not long survive, but the Indian enterprise would be a model for his co-religionists, imparting to the region 1,000 years of shared history between Hindus and Muslims, implacable neighbors in a diverse cultural realm. Thus the nukes today.



propagandist of the century (c. 1035-1099) **Urban**

OTHER POTTETS HAD DISEASED OF LIBEATING THE HOLT LAND from Muslim rule. But in 1095 Urban took a request for military aid from the Byanatine Emperor as an opportunity and went from eity to city raising a religious frenzy—among all classes, but most important, among younger soaws how eren of in line to inherit feudal property. "Enter upon the road to the Holy Sepulcher. The declared in the annals," wreet that land from a wicked race, and subject it to yourselve. Pursulem is a land fruitful above all others, a pandise of delights. That royal city, situated at the center of the earth, implores you to her aid." He offered remission of sins to all Crusaders, to whom Jerusalem fellin July 1099, with terrible massacres of Jews and Muslims. Western Christians would cut be Lewant for nearly a century.

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History Charlest var

The Kurdish adventurer proved to the Crusaders that God had no trouble favoring an "infidel"



Painting from Hulzong's collection

Worst Brush-Off The Emperor Huizong of China's Song dynasty ruled the richest and most cultivated nation on earth. A gifted calligrapher and painter, he personally supervised the imperial studios over a reign of 25 years. His skills as potentate, however, were wanting in 1127 invaders conquered most of northern China, taking Huizong prisoner. He died a desolate exile in Manchuria.

Best Literary Innovation The poet of Arthurian chivalry

Chretien de Troyes was the first to describe a mysterious "grail"-a beautiful vessel that, together with a lance, forms part of a strange procession witnessed by the knight Perceval, who cannot fathom its meaning. Later writers would insist it was the cup of the Last Supper, which Joseph of Arimathea used to preserve the blood of the crucified Jesus.

Best Financial Innovation Paper money replaced barter and unwieldy strings of coins in

vast areas of China. By the next century, the government will back the printed currency with gold and silver for use throughout the empire. The money will bear serial numbers and the warning: "Counterfeiters will be decapitated."

Best New School

In 1117 history recorded the first "master" at a place where the Thames narrowed enough so oxen could ford. Oxford soon saw Paris theologians on lecture tour. By the 14th century, the colleges of Oxford-which formed a university under a guild of masters-would vie with those of Paris as the most influential in Europe.



The seal of Oxford University

hen Dante Alighieri compiled his great medieval Who's Who of heroes and villains, the Divine Comedy, the highest a non-Christian could climb was Limbo. Ancient pagans had to be virtuous indeed to warrant inclusion: the residents included Homer, Caesar, Plato and Dante's guide, Vergil. But perhaps the most surprising entry in Dante's catalog of "greathearted souls" was a figure "solitary, set apart."

That figure was Saladin. It is testament to his extraordinary stature in the Middle Ages that not only was Saladin the sole "modern" mentioned-he had been dead barely 100 years when Dante wrote-but also that a man who had made his name suc-

cessfully battling Christianity would be lionized by the author of perhaps the most Christ-centered verse ever penned. When Salah al-Din Yusuf ibn Ayyub was born in 1138 to a family of Kurdish adventurers in the (now Iraqi) town of Takrit,

Islam was a confusion of squabbling warlords living under a Christian shadow. A generation before, European Crusaders had conquered Jerusalem, massacring its Muslim and Jewish inhabitants. The Franks, as they were called, then occupied four militarily aggressive states in the Holy Land. The great Syrian leader Nur al-Din predicted that expelling the invaders would require a holy war of the sort that had propelled Islam's first great wave half a millennium earlier, but given the treacherous regional crosscurrents, such a united front seemed unlikely.

Saladin got his chance with the death, in 1169, of his uncle Shirkuh, a one-eyed, overweight brawler in Nur al-Din's service who had become the de facto leader of Egypt. A seasoned warrior despite his small stature and frailty, Saladin still had a tough hand to play. He was a Kurd (even then a drawback in Middle Eastern politics), and he was from Syria, a Sunni state, trying to rule Egypt, a Shi'ite country. But a masterly 17-year campaign employing diplomacy, the sword and great good fortune made him lord of Egypt, Syria and much of Mesopotamia. The lands bracketed the Crusader states, and their combined might made





Love Story of the Century Pierre Abélard was the theological provocateur of the age, confounding Roman Catholic tenets with reason, yet political enough to merit advancement in the church. But he loved—and was secretly married to—the erudite Héloise at a time when married men could no longer be priests. After

a melodrama that shifted from

bedroom to birthing chamber to convent, Abélard was set upon by enemies in 1119 and castrated. He became a monk; she a nun. But they continued to correspond. "Sweeter to me is ever the word friend, or, if thou be not ashamed.

concubine or whore," reads one of her purported letters. "What queen or powerful lady did not envy me my joys and my bed?"

plausible Nur al-Din's dream of a Muslim-Christian showdown. That encounter took place near Hattin, within sight of the Golan Heights. Saladin had assembled a pan-Islamis force of 12,000 cavalty pan-Lake Therias. The Christians were luved on a long July march across Galilee's parched Plain of Lubiya. Saladin had the right battle- had be beigged the lakeside town in which a knight's wife was staying—and the Crusader force, frying in heavy armor and unable to fight its way to the water, was overwhelmed by the Muslims. When the Christian knights retreated to the coxatal fortess of Tyre, Saladin turned his army inland. Jerusalem withstood him for less than two weeks. In stark context to the earlier Crusader Boodbath, his occupiers neither

murdered nor looted. "Christians everywhere will remember the

kindness we have bestowed upon them." he said. In a shocked Europe, the Pope immediately called a Third Crusade. And although Richard the Lion-Hearted bested Saladin in hattle after battle, he could not wrest the Holy City from him, and he returned to Europe. The city, always Islam's third holiest site, became even more central to the faithful, Saladin's family ruicel less than 60 years longer, but his style of administrafamily ruicel less than 60 years longer, but his style of administration and his humane application of justice to both war and governance influenced Arab rulers for centuries. His tolerance was exemplary. He allowed Christian pligitum in ferusiane mater its fall. The great Jewish sage Maimonides was his physician. Woven fall the great pewish sage Maimonides was his physician. Woven fall the great pewish sage shallowed the state of the fall through of the proposal state of the part of the fall through of the proposal state of the part of the fall through of the proposal state of the fall through the proposal state of the fall through the proposal state of the fall through through through fall through through fall through through fall throug

Both Saddam Hussein and Hafez Assad have at times invoked Saladin against Israel, the new "crusader." However, they seem unlikely to attain either the military triumph that safeguarded one world or the nobility that endeared him to another. — Po David Van Bleme

Signs and Portents

Crime of the Century Archishop of Canterbury Thomas Becket is killed in his Worst Foundation
The new bell tower in Pisa
begins to lean as the third of
oight planned stones is built

insider of the century

(c. 1122-1204) Eleanor of aquitaine

SHE WAS THE MOST POWERFUL WOMAN at a time when the "lesser sex" was supposed to be seen, not heard. But how could anyone suppress Eleanor? She was heiress to the largest and richest fiefdom in France, then Oueen of France, then Queen of England. She went on crusade and was rumored, ridiculously, to have planned to elope with Saladin (he would have been about 11). It was her idea to leave the French King, not the other way around. And when she brought her inheritance to her next husband, Henry II, she set in motion hundreds of years of Anglo-French wars. With her sons she staged an unsuccessful rebellion against her unfaithful husband; then she became the most celebrated political prisoner of the age, the object of troubadors' plaintive songs. She outlived Henry, who was more than 10 years her junior. to place two sons-first her favorite, Richard the Lion-Hearted, then Johnon the English throne.





generalissimo of the century

voritomo (1147-1199)

HE TOOK THE ANCIENT BUT honorary title of shogun (short for sei-i-tai-shogun, or great barbarian-subduing general) and gave it dictatorial weight,

the most powerful rank in a samuni government that celipsed all pretense at wordfly power, by the imperial family. Such regimes would dominate Japan for seven centuries, their warrior spirit lingering much longer. Exiled after his father's execution, Yoritomo wrought his revenge by exterminating a rival claim and seeing a child Emperor drowned. After defeating the aristocration for Kyoto—the Emperor's capital—he established his own capital in the east, where he had been catled, making the plain around modern-day Tokyo a new center of power. His turbulent family sagu is to Japan what the Trojan War was to the West.

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The world conqueror swept through Asia like an apocalypse and set in motion forces more powerful than the sword

Best Agreement

English barons, allied with the clergy and merchants, wanted to protect their interests from a voracious, incompetent king, In 12.15 they showed enough force to intimidate John I into agreeing that royal authority was not equivalent to arbitrary power and that traustion should benefit the single power and that traustion would become a first step in constitutional government—the Magne Garta.





Under duress: the seals of King John on the Magna Carta

Hot New Dynasty

In 1273 the Swiss-German Count Rudolf became the first Habsburg to wear a crown, that of the Holy Roman Empire. By the 20th century, the family with the pronounced physiognomy would have ruled, at one time or another, Germany, Spain, Portugal, the Netherlands, Switzerland, large portions of Italy, Austria, Hungary, slivers of North Africa, parts of the Balkans, vast sections of Latin America (including St. Augustine, Fla.) and the Philippines. They married into most of their property.

Best Piece Of Etiquette

The fork slowlyvery slowly-began to win acceptance in Europe. It had caused a scandal when a Venetian Doge's Byzantine wife used it in the 11th century. Such "excessive delicacv." St. Peter Damian said disapprovingly, caused her body to "completely rot away." For centuries, the utensil remained an affected way to pick up morsels from a plate. As late as the 19th century, Neapolitans were still consuming spaghetti by hand, and the Viennese were eating their cake by knifepoint.



emujin was born clutching a blood clot the size of a knucklebone. His name was war booty, taken from a captive rival by his proud warrior father and tacked on like a medal to his firstborn son. But history echoes with another of his names, a title Temujin would receive 39 years later. In 1206, by acclamation of all the Mongols, he became Genghis Khan, the "Oceanic Ruler" who in the next two decades would father an empire that rolled across Eurasia, linking the Pacific Ocean to the Blade Sea as it massed kingdome a lot and nations as slaves. The begacy of Genghis Khan is ast terrifying as genocide and a dreadful as the langue. But this is the pandox it is also as seductive as Xanadu

and as momentous as the discovery of America. His forebears were a blue-gray wolf and a fallow doe. The coupling of these legendary ancestors, of predator and prey, produced a human being from whom all Mongols would claim descent. But such fantastical beginnings did little to ease the early life of the world conqueror-unless the myth was an omen for living like a wild animal in the steppes around Lake Baikal. His father Yesugei was poisoned by enemies and his widowed mother Hoelun chased away from their tribe with her brood, including her eldest, nine-year-old Temujin. The outcasts ate field mice and marmots even as they fought off thieves out for their horses. the most precious of nomad property. Bitterness cultivated a heart of iron. After a half-brother grabbed a fish he had hooked, Temujin would kill the offending sibling in a hail of arrows. He never showed remorse. His mother was furious at the waste of a potential soldier in the revenge she envisioned. "We have no one to fight with us," she hectored, "except our own shadows."

Out of the shadows, however, Temujin would create a nation and the most disciplined fighting force on the planet. First, he escaped the wild by making a good marriage. That alliance would lead to more critical alliances as Temujin learned to ply diplomacy and a ruthless militancy. Soon, his almost supernatural generalship would win him fercely loyal followers, enough to off



set a multiplicity of fraitors and false friends. He vanquished the fractious tribalism of the Mongole by dispersing clansmen among regiments in an army that old cleath as discipline and looting as returning the ranks of fighters. Similarly, the technology of the conquerted untures was absorbed like more body and enrolled in an intercultural war of conquest. Thus the elaborate calculated with the configuration of the conquerted in Central Asia were deployed against the stout walls of China. And the explosive bombs and rockets pioneered in China were used in Mesopotamia and Europe.

Terror, however, was the Khan's greatest weapon.

Cities that resisted the Mon-

gols were made into examples. Their populations were

slaughtered indiscriminately,

with survivors marched before

the Mongol armies to buffer

counterattacks: human shields

nearly eight centuries before

Saddam Hussein. Cities that surrendered without a fight

were spared, their citizens

led to the subjugation of the ad-

vanced civilizations of north-

em China and Persia. His sons

and grandsons would extend

the empire. Batu would com-

mand armies that struck deep into Russia and swept through

Poland into Germany, Hungary and the Balkans. Kublai

Khan, who would later build his stately pleasure dome in

the city of Shangtu (Coleridge's Xanadu), conquered southern

China and Burma. His brother Hulegu would not only destroy

Baghdad but also devastate its

irrigation network. Mesopota-

mia has never fully recovered. The immense wealth of

the Mongol empire and the

The great Khan's strategies

merely enslaved

1 7 3 8 9 6 A 8 9 6

Symbols of the Arab conquest
Better than Nothing
In 1202 the zero finally got a
firm floothoid in Europe. For two
centuries, the system of numerals that included zero had
been toyed with but rejected by
Christian clerics as part of the
'infidel' numerical system of
the Arabs, who adopted it from
lindu savants. By the 16th

the art of European calculation.

Signs and Portents

Best New Weapon

Musters of the longbow will
goe the English a multiny
eage for more than a century

Most Painful Fad

century, zero had transfigured

Worst Fashion Members of the Jepanese court blacken their teeth für

suddenly free passage from west to east attracted merchants and adventures, whose goods and tales would change the world. Marco Polo's stories became the dreams of Christopher Columbus. The quest for a passage to Cathay, the medieval name for northern China, would propel to Cathay, the medieval name for northern China, would prope to Cathay, the medieval name for northern China, and the countless explorers through serentpilious discoveries in America, (In 1634, for example, the Frenchman Jean Nicolet left Quebe in search of China and discovered Green Bay, Wis.) Meanwhile, Franciscan missionary diplomats sent by the Pope to seek an aliance with the Khan against Islam brought back is black powder to a fellow Franciscan, the Oxford scientist Roger Bacon, the Grist European to write about supmowder.

saint of the century

of assisi

site was Bonn INTO A PROSPERING.

Class at a time of European plenty.

To encourage riches, the clumtor

preached industry, a greta-head atti
tude that had little regard for out
custs, for lepers, for the poor. The

revelation of Francis was that power
ty was holy and that the spirit ap
proached God when in want. He

kissed lepers and gare away his pos
sessions. He preached naked from

the pulpit. The church saw his ideals



as a dangerous communism and undermined him by co-opting his Friars Minor, which gonged itself with power after his death. Yet Francis changed the face of sanctity; heaven was now in the face of the abject and in the horror of disease. Lenin said if there had been 10 of Francis, there would have been no need for revolution.



mystic of the century

COD IS AVENGER; COD IS KING.
But Rumi, more than any other
mystic in any other faith, dared to
reveal Cod as beauty. He heard
the divine in music, he saw it in
the sun; he felt it in his companions. It was not an era that

encouraged such perceptions.

Runni was a refugee from the onalaught of the Mongols, findings asic harbor in the cosmopolitan city of I conium (now Konya, in modern-day Turkey), thousands of miles from his birthplace in Afghanistan. Yet he said that though people fied the Mongols, he served the Creator of the Mongols to Nothe poet found such exerved the Creator of the Mongols to Nothe poet found such extended and most important, in friendship. His poems (the Persian Kona, some say) reverberate to this day in Iran, Turkey and Pulsitan. They border on the erotic, with water seeking the thirsty as much as thirs tested quenching with the music of the reed flute longing for the reedthed from which the instrument had been placked. The Suff seet of the whirting dervishes dances to his typhin; New Age meditations selo his songs.



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giotto (c. 1267-1337)

With his brush, the severity of religious icons melted into warm humanity, and the face of the Godlike became the face of man

Rest Public Servant

A new sense of time slowly took over Europe as mechanical clocks began to measure out equal hours in town plazas and squares. Communities. however, set their clocks their own way, depending on when the sun rose or set on their horizon. And while clocks struck the hour, few had minute hands. Clock resettings were soon transformed into colorful civic ceremonies.

Best Worldly Epic

A round of tales told by 30 or so pilgrims off to the shrine of St. Thomas Becket, Geoffrey Chaucer's Canterbury Tales brims with fully fleshed characters like the Wife of Bath and the Pardoner that modern pilgrims will still find provocativetheir bluster about the role of the sexes in marriage and their speculation about self and death prefiguring Shakespeare.





Best Otherworldly Epic

Midway into the tumult of Renaissance Florence, Dante Alighieri stopped to survey heaven, earth, hell and histo ry-with himself and his vicissitudes at the psychological cen-

ut vourself back to a time before true mirrors. In Europe the art of painting had been lost to the ruthless destruction of barbarians. No Western man could see a real likeness of humankind upon a wall because no artist knew how to draw one. The pictures that adorned medieval churches-there was no secular painting-eschewed reality for decoration or dogma. Gilt-bedizened Madonnas with flat, staring eyes holding outsize infant Christs bespoke not man but the supernatural mystery of the faith

Then came Giotto. He was an artisan like countless others of the age, though he possessed something his predecessors and contemporaries did not: an inner eye that could see how human figures could be brought to life on a wall. He replaced golden backdrops with the hills, meadows and houses familiar to 14th century Italians. In those earthly settings he placed three-dimensional Christs and Virgins, saints and sinners, painted as ordinary humans invested with natural emotions. His sweetly weary Madonna locks eves with the observer as she swaddles a baby-size Jesus.

We who are jaded by the unnatural deconstructions of 20th century art cannot easily imagine the electric impact Giotto made by painting natural human figures that reached out of their frames to communicate directly with the observer. This was not simply a marvel in a superstitious age but also the artistic birth of the Renaissance. Giotto fathered a radical revolution of startling genius that set the course of Western art for the next 600 years.

Little is known of the life and development of Giotto di Bondone, born around 1267 to peasants in the bucolic valleys outside Florence. Legend says the country boy tending his flocks was discovered by the painter Cimabue, who saw him draw a fine sheep upon a rock. A more likely tale has him haunting Cimabue's Florentine bottega until the painter made him an apprentice. There Giotto absorbed his mentor's strength of drawing and sense of drama, but nature was his true teacher. He divined how to depict, with brush and pigment, the human



body according to the prescription of St. Francis: "Your God is of your flesh. He lives in your nearest neighbor, in every man."

And as Giotto painted his Bible stories and tales of saintsacross the catherdi valls of Italy. Yet we see his frilliance today in a bare handful of surviving documented works. The famous 28 sence of St. Prance lift adomning the Upper Church in Assisto most of us the embodiment of his work—are of hotly disputed authorship. Yet many experts still believe no other known hand could have created the economical drama, narrative power and intense depiction of human emotion that mark the best of them.

intense depiction of human emotion that mark the best of them. Glotto's genius is definitively preserved in Paduu in a small chapel completely decorated in powerful renditions of the filter of the Virgin Mary and the Passion of Christ. In each panel a few simple figures anchored in the foreground vividity act out the joy, greft fear and pity of the Christian story, Glotto's gift lay in transforming the viewer into a participant: people felt as if they could touch off figures. Busin once called "Manna, Paya and the Baby."

holy figures Ruskin once cause I wanta, rapa and the busy.

By breaking through the stilled conventions of medieval art, bringing his neighbors into direct communion with the sacred, Giotto single-handedly elevated painting from the service of symbolism to the mirror of mankind.

— By Johanna McCoary



Worst Biological Agent

No King, no Pope, no war would affect Europe like the Black Death, which began to sweep through in 1347. At least a third of the Continent's population perished, and kingdoms were gripped by lators shortages. Scientists and historians believe the culprit was the bacillus Pasteurella pestis, an organism that evolved a

symbiotic relationship with rodents native to southern Asia. These became more frequent in Europe as trade burgeoned with Mongol territory. Fleas took the bacillus from rats to humans. Then human gave it to human through infectious droplets in the breath.

Signs and Portents

Best Relocarnation In 1391, the first Data: Lama is from in control Tilet Worst Referention
Papery leaves frome for
Avisons becomes Frunch paper

dictator of the century

zhu yuanzhang (1328-1398)

ORPHANED, HOMELESS, HIS FACE SCARRED BY DISEASE, ZHU SURvived countless dangers to become a warlord, chase out the descendants of Genghis Khan and become the first Emperor of the Ming



dynasty in China. Palined by the memory of his rootlessness, he decreed that peasants could not venture far from the villages of their birth. That demographic concentration led to an agricultural bonanza, with surpluses creating purchasing power and huge new internal markets for commodities, which in turn created textile, porcelain and other manufacturing centers. Such

productivity would later attract foreigners: Spain extracted huge amounts of silver from its South American colonies to pay for Chinese goods. By the 16th century, ordinary Chinese were the most prosperous inhabitants on earth. All because of a homeless man.

terror of the century

(1336-1405) tamerlane

THE ENGLISH, WHO LIVED FAR BEYOND HIS CONQUESTS, KNEW TO tremble at the name. "The scourge of God," Christopher Marlowe qualide nearly 200 years after the death of the military genius from Samarkand. When the city of Isfahan defied him, Tamerlane slaughtered 70,000 of its inhabitants and raised a pyramid of heads. Chris-

tendom thought the haughty Ottoman Sultan Bayezit was threat enough. Then Bayezit insulted Tamertane. Routed in battle, the Sultan was locked in a cage and driven mad. He bashed his brains out on the bars. More accurately harown as Timur-i-Leng ("Timur the Lame," for an arrow wound to the heel), he loved beauty as much as war and turned Samarkand into a wonder of the world. There, to this day, his name is spoken of with pride and awe. He left a curse for anyone who dared disturb his tomb. Locals shake their head telling of the day the Soviets broke in to examine his skill. On that day the cataclysmic Nazi invasion of Russia began.





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gutenbei

The obscure printer's innovation kindled reformations and a yet unfinished information revolution



Kafkaesque before Kafka was introduced the prototype of the Star Chamber. The procedure gave defendants no right to accusers.

Best Perspective

It's perspective itself. The ancient Romans may have had some idea of it, but it was Renaissance architects like Filippo Brunelleschi, designer of the dome of the great cathedral of Florence, who became the true masters of this most deceptive of arts, inspiring a future filled with Botticellis, Leonardos, Raphaels, Michelangelos et al.



he French peasant girl who rallied her country's dispirited troops against the occupying English forces; the Turkish ruler who conquered Constantinople and enlarged what would become the millennium's most durable empire; the Italian navigator who sailed the ocean blue in 1492. Joan of Arc, Sultan Mehmet II and Christopher Columbus indisputably made lasting history. But it was one of their 15th century contemporaries who created a revolutionary way to spread not only their names and deeds but the sum total of human knowledge around the globe. Johann Gutenberg was born of well-to-do parents in the

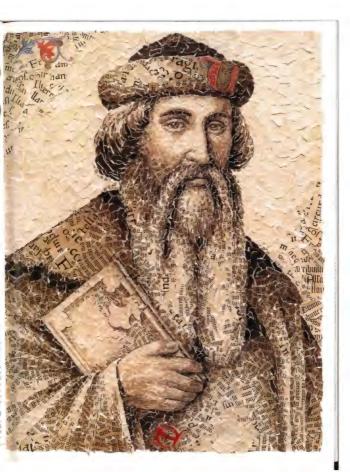
Archbishopric of Mainz, Germany. Details of his life, early as well as late, are sketchy, but he apparently trained as a goldsmith and/or gem cutter and then became a partner in a printing shop in Strasbourg.

When Gutenberg entered it, printing was a slow and laborious business. Each new page required the creation of a new printing form, usually an incised block of wood. He began looking for ways to make metal casts of the individual letters of the alphabet. The advantages of such a method were obvious, or must have been to Gutenberg. Equipped with a sufficient supply of metal letters, a printer could use and reuse them in any order required, running off not just handbills and brief documents but a theoretically infinite number of individual pages. There were technical obstacles to overcome, including the discovery of an alloy that would melt at low temperatures, so that it could be poured into letter molds, and of an ink that would crisply transfer impressions from metal to paper. And what force would be employed to make these impressions? Gutenberg hit upon the idea of adapting a wine press for new uses

By the time he was back in Mainz in 1448, Gutenberg had ironed out enough of these problems to persuade Johann Fust. a goldsmith and lawyer, to invest heavily in his new printing shop. Exactly what happened behind Gutenberg's closed doors during the next few years remains unknown. But in 1455 vis-

Worst Enterprise

In 1444 a Portuguese explorerentrepreneur purchased 230 Africans and began the mechanics of the slave trade that would later take millions across the Atlantic. By 1511 the Dominican monk Bartolomé de las Casas began lobbying the Spanish King for African slaves to be sent to America. He reasoned that the Native American populations needed relief from mistreatment by colonizers. At the end of his life, Las Casas pondered the equal cruelty met by the slaves and wondered if God would ever forgive him. Between 1500 and 1870, 12 million Africans would be taken to the Americas.



itors to the Frankfurt Trade Fair reported having seen sections of a Latin Bible with two columns of 42 lines each printed-printed-on each page. The completed book appeared about a year later; it did not bear its printer's name, but it eventually became known as the Gutenberg Bible.

It was a revelation, at least to Western eyes: multiple copies of an entire volume produced by mechanical means. True, printing from movable type had been performed in Asia, but thousands of ideograms made the widespread use of the technique impractical. Gutenberg, who apparently knew nothing of the Asian innovations, was blessed not only with an inventive mind but also

with a phonetic alphabet and its manageable cast of characters. Movable type was set to change the world Shortly before his completed Bible was released, Gutenberg was forced to turn over his shop and at least some of his equip-

Best Blessing in Disguise

Constantinople and the remnant of the Byzantine Empire fell to the Ottoman Sultan Mehmet II in 1453. Far from declining, the city became the resplendent

capital of the powerful Turks. And, shades of Starbucks, the conquerors opened coffeehouses throughout the city.

ment to his creditor Fust, who carried on the work, alone at first and later with the assistance of his son-in-law Peter Schöffer. The monopoly they may have had on Gutenberg's methods did not last long. Presses adapted to print from movable type rapidly spread across Europe. By 1500 an estimated 30,000 titles had **Worst Missed Opportunity** From 1405 to 1433, the eunuch Zheng He commanded seven

voyages that projected Chinese power throughout Asia and East Africa. The massive armada dwarfed all navies. But the Ming Emperor took to isolationism. and the voyages ended. Then the Europeans came.

Signs and Portents

And that was only the beginning of a tide of print that has been rising ever since. We can hardly imagine a world without an abundance of printed matter, and thus we take for granted an invention that produced astonishing consequences. Early printed books tended to resemble, in appearance as well as content, the handcopied manuscripts they were replacing. The dissemination of the writings of Greek and Roman authors led to a revival of the classical learning that spurred the Renaissance. Printed religious texts put the word of God directly into the hands of lay

readers. Such personal con-

tacts helped fuel the Protestant Reformation Before print, the ability to read was useful mainly to the élite and the trained scribes who handled their affairs. Affordable books made literacy a crucial skill and an unprecedented means of social advancement to those who acquired it. Established hierarchies began to crumble. Books were the world's first massproduced items. But most important of all, printing proved to be the greatest extension of human consciousness ever created. It isn't over: the 500-year-old information revolution continues on the internet. And thanks to a German printer who wanted a more efficient way to do business, you can look that up. - By Paul Gray

explorer of the century (1451-1506) Christonher columbus

AFTER HIS DEATH, COLUMBUS WAS A LAUGHINGSTOCK. VASCO DA Gama got to the real Indies; Magellan crossed two oceans: Cortés conquered Mexico. But Columbus couldn't even handle a start-up colony in the Caribbean. It was the people who came to the new world he discovered who made him a perpetual paradox, a symbol of pride and contention, an emblem in their search for identity. The citizens of the U.S. took to naming places Columbia, and he became the ethnic icon of millions of im-

migrants. Others dubbed him the "Civilizer." but that rubbed many the wrong way. Wasn't he the harbinger of disaster for native cultures and thus "the deadest of dead white males"? The debate goes on. Columbus was bullheaded and wrongminded about finding China across the sea. But he said he would never be forgotten, and 500 years later he's right



soldier

of the century ioan of arc

(c. 1412-1431) VOICES TOLD THE 17-YEARold farm girl that the uncrowned King, whom many believed illegitimate, was worth fighting and dving for. So Joan offered her

services to Charles, declaring she could lift the siege of Orléans. She then led and inspired 10,000 men to do just that, defeating the English who occupied most of France. She said that the King must be anointed and crowned

at Reims. And so he was, on July 17, 1429. Then Joan's campaign faltered. She was captured by the enemy, convicted of sorcery and burned at the stake. But until the end, she clung to her voices. France fought on, and on July 17, 1453, Charles' armies ended English rule. Economic historians say the railroads made France a nation. Perhaps. But Joan made France want to be one.



1 4 4255

ONE TO THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY 16th

elizabeth l

(1533-1603)

The goddess of the Reformation defeated Europe's greatest power and set Britain on its epic journey to empire



Best Enlightened Despot

The third emperor of the Islamic Mogul dynasty, Akbar ruled an immense empire in India that included millions more Hindus than Muslims, Not only did the warrior king marry Hindu princesses, but he also lifted religious taxes on Hindus. He instituted a parliament of religions in 1575 in the hope of fostering amity and built Hindu temples. He started Din-i Ilahi, a combination of Islam, Christianity. Hinduism and Zoroastrianism. His successors, however, repudiated his new religion.

Worst Civil War The religious wars that tore

France apart from 1562 to 1598 pitted Catholics against Calvinists. The multitude of local conflicts would converge in the bloody St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre of French Protestants—Huguenots—on Aug. 24, 1572. It would climax with the demise of the Valois dynasty and the conversion to Catholicism of the Protestant heir to the throne, Henry of Navarre, who said, "Paris is well worth a Mass."

Best Import Christopher Columbus brought

the seeds of the caceo plant (backdrop below) to Spain in 1952. But no one knew what to do with the bitter bean until Hernando Cottes was served a gobiet of liquid xocoal/ (bitter water) at the court of the Axter vater) at the categories of the court of the Axter vater vater is the court of the Axter vater vater in Spain, which kept the recipe a national scere to for allowed so that vater vate



irst feminist. First spinmeister. Megawatt celeb. So might our age judge her. To 16th century England, Elizabeth I was the original feminine mystique: goddess Gloriana; Virgin Queen; finally and enduringly, Good Queen Bess. The most remarkable woman ruler in history can claim few traditional princely achievements, yet she gave her name to an age. Hers was a prodigious political success story built on the power of personality: the Queen as Arr. Awoman sorting, apoliticans oskilfila, amonarks on magnetic that she impressed herself indelibly on the minds of her people to reshep the fate of England. She brought her country safely through the Reformation, inspired a cultural renaissance and united a time, fragmented island tion a nation of global reach.

Eliabeth was born unpropitiously into a man's world and a man's role. Destring a son, Elizabeth's father Henry VIII divorced his first wife and broke with the Bonan Catholic Church to marry Anne Boleyn, When Anne bore him a git, he ordered his wife beheaded and the child princess declared a bastard Elizabeth grew up in loneliness and danger, learning the urgency of keeping her balance on England's quivering political lightfrope. She was lucky to receive a boy's rignous celutation tutored by distinguished scholars in the classics, history, philosophy, languages and theology. She was serious and quick we ted. Her mind has no world how the state of the company of the company

The bells of London tolled joyously on Nov. 17, 1558, when Elizabeth ascended the throne. She made her coronation the first in a lifetime of scintillant spectacles, visual manifestations of her rule. As she walked down the carpet in Westminster Abbey, citizens scrambled behind her to cut off pieces. Her power started as a grand illusion, but it was prophetic.



With her political and personal security threatened from beginning to end, Elizabeth needed all her courage, cunning and cution to reign. She took the thone of a poor, isolated and deeply humilizated country. As a Queen, he faced special problems of marriage and succession, religious division, domestic duscontent and foreign threats. Her Church of England restored the country firmly to Protestantism, yet she allowed Catholics Freedom of worship, exsing the bitter religious strife of Mary's real.

Elizabeth spent a lifetime contending with the issue of marriage and royal heirs and the challenges raised by men who would steal her scepter. Marriage is what 16th century women were for, and Queens needed heirs. She engaged in the most manipulative, interminable court-hips, driven not by love but by politics—though he was tirtelessly fond of suitors. Leading a weak country in need of foreign alliances, she brilliantly played the diplorantic marriage game at one time she kept a French royal dangling farcically for nearly 10 years. Always she concluded the he perils of martinony exceeded the politics. Yet when favorite Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, pressed too hard, she retorted, "will have here but one mistress and no master." She delid not wed because she refused to give up any power. "Beggarwoman and sinple far rather than Queen and married," she once said

Playing consciously on the cult of the Virgin Mary, she drew drewing the reself, virgin mother of the nation. "This shall be for me sufficient." she told Parliament, "that a marble stone shall declare that a Queen, having reigned such a time, lived and died a virgin." She was, in the end, married to England

Elizabeth's way of escaping gender restrictions and defining herself as a legitimate ruler lay in consummate imagemaking. She



an, to the control of the control of

Pope Julius II ordered the

sculptor to Rome, and the

matchup never took place.



ideologue of the century

luther (1483-1546)

IN THE 16TH CENTURY, IF THOSE IN POWER DISAGREED WITH YOUR writing, they usually burned it. If you kept issuing the same, they burned you. Martin Luther, brave and cantankerous soul, kept writing, turning out thousands of pages of crusading sermons, fulminating pamphlets-even many hymns-during his 62 years. He wrote so much that he is credited with helping shape the modern German language. Some of these writings were the doubtful, occasionally anti-Semitic musings of a depressed ex-monk. ("However irreproachably I lived as a monk, I felt myself in the presence of God to be a sinner with a most unquiet conscience," he recalled late in life.) But his doubts led him to question much established wisdom. His 95 Theses were a powerful criticism of papal excess. They not only set off scores of religious movements known collectively as Protestantism but eventually also led to a reformed Roman Catholic Church. Luther is a pivotal figure for a more subtle reason too. In embracing a view that "faith alone" could bring salvation-not faith plus good works, and certainly not "indulgences" purchased from the church for partial absolution-Luther propelled the ordinary individual to the heart of religion. And his fortuitous grasp of the power of the printing press allowed not just for dissemination of his ideas but also for the ability for everyone to judge them, opportunities for each soul to think about its status before earthly powers and before God.



Scarler Prince The romance of Don Carlos has For the good of the country, a ruler, wrote Niccolo Machiavelbecome opera and drama: the li, below, in The Prince, should idealistic heir to Spain is be-"know how to enter evil," his trothed to a French princess until his grim father, the success depending on king, decides to wed "cruelties badly used or well used." The Prince her himself. Reality was dedicated to the was uglier: the Medici duke Lorenzo prince was mad and homicidal. Philip II II, but its ruthless had him locked up in tenets were practiced best (or worst) by a a tower where Carlos slept naked on blocks Medici princess: Loren zo's daughter Catherine, of ice and eventually Queen Mother of died of neglect or i suicide. France.

Signs and Portents

stage-managed her own personality cult. She dressed to kill, glittering with jewels in wondrous costumes to bedazzle her subjects. She went on royal progresses-the equivalent of photo-ops-to show off and get to know her people. She had the common touch, able to rouse a crowd or charm a citizen. She had flattering portraits painted and copies widely distributed. She encouraged balladeers to pen propagandistic songs. Her marvelous mythmaking machinery cultivated a mystic bond with the English people. "We all loved her." wrote her godson Sir John Harington, "for she said she loved us."

Notoriously parsimonious-except for her own fashions-Elizabeth hated war for its costly wastefulness, yet embroiled England ineffectually in the long Continental struggles of the Counter-Reformation. When the Catholic threat of Spain reached its apogee in 1588, her penny pinching nearly cost England its independence before luck and the skill of her sailors defeated the Spanish armada. Yet at the moment of imminent invasion, she dressed in a silver breastplate to address her troops and imbue them with her dauntless courage. "I know I have the body of a weak and feeble woman. Elizabeth said, "but I have the heart and stomach of a King, and a King of England too." Her countrymen gloried in her victory. transforming the battle into an act of national consciousness that gave birth to nearly four centuries of patriotic imperialism. She spawned England's empire, chartering seven companies-including the East India-to plunder and colonize in the name of trade.

She was a larger-than-life royal with a genius for rule, who came to embody England as had few before her. The new spirit emanating from so brilliant a sovereign inspired a flowering of enduing literature, music, drama, poetry. Determinedly molding herself into the image of a mighty prince, she made of England a true and mighty nation. -By Johanna McGeary

astronomer of the century

(1473-1543) COPERNICUS

FAME WOULD PROVIDE NICLAS KOPERNIK'S NAME WITH THE WEIGHT of Latin, as if the sonorous tenor of antique sages were needed to embellish the genius of a boy born in Torun, Poland. Orphaned at 10, he was raised by his uncle, the Prince-Bishop of Ermland, and pointed toward service in the Catholic Church. But the bishop also sent his gifted nephew to his old school in Italy in 1497. And in Bologna a mathematics professor inspired Niclas to question medieval astronomical dogma. Tradition held that the universe was geocentric, with a stationary Earth placed at the center of several concentric, rotating spheres, each of which bore either a single planet, the sun, or all the stars. Returning to Poland, Kopernik pondered the strange motions of Mars. Jupiter and Saturn, which sometimes appear to halt and reverse their travels through the sky. His startling conclusion: the so-called retrograde motion could be best explained by a heliocentric universe "Finally," he wrote in the math-filled argument published shortly before his death, "we shall place the sun himself at the center of the universe. All this is suggested by the systematic procession of events and the harmony of the whole universe, if only we face the facts, as they say, 'with both eyes open.'" In this revision of the cosmos, the stars and planets, including the Earth, revolved around the sun. And our planet rotated daily on its axis. Archimedes said that given the right place to stand, he could move the world. Copernicus did it with numbers.



His scientific search for a grand design in the universe overturned ancient assumptions

tanding in an unstable universe where distances contract and clocks slow down, and time and space are plastic, Albert Einstein cast a wistful backward glance at Isaac Newton. "Fortunate Newton, happy childhood of science!" he wrote. "Nature to him was an open book, whose letters he could read without effort."

A child's first tasks are to walk and talk and understand his little universe. Newton, the 17th century's formidable prodigy, simply enlarged the project. The first of his family of Lincolnshire yeomen to

be able to write his name. Newton grew into a touchy, passionately focused introvert who could go without sleep for days and live on bread and wine, and, at an astonishingly precocious age, absorbed everything important that was known to science up to that time (the works of Aristotle and, after that, the new men who superseded him: Copernicus, Kepler, Descartes and Galileo, who died in 1642. the year Newton was born). Riding on the shoulders of giants-and correcting the giants where they went wrong-Newton began assembling and perfecting the Newtonian universe, a miraculously predictable and rational clockwork creation held together by his universal gravitation and regulated by his elegant laws of motion.

Amazingly, the bulk of Newton's formative thought was accomplished at 23 and 24, while he was rusticated to Lincolnshire by the Great Plague, which shut down Cambridge University several months at a time from 1665 to 1667. Newton lived to be 84. Before he was done, his comprehensive intelligence-with which he seemed to have thought and tinkered his way into the very mind of God-had set off not one but four scientific revolutions-in mathematics (he invented the calculus, as did Leibniz in Germany, independent of Newton), in optics (he invented the reflecting telescope, and his experiments with spectrums established the nature of color and the heteroge-



Best Makeover Czar Peter I (later known as the Great) toured England. Prussia and France incognito. As part of his program to Westernize Russia, he cut off the heards of his noblemen, the boyars.

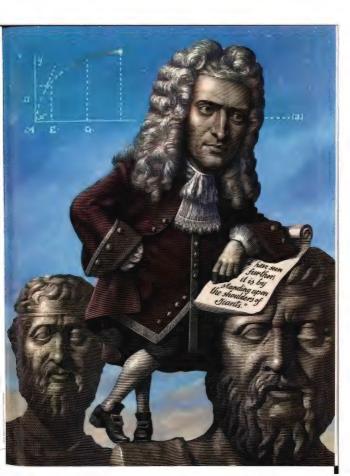
Worst Makeover As a sign of servitude to the new Qing dynas-

ty, the Manchu conquerors decreed that all Chinese men-on pain of death-must shave their heads, save for a queue of hair.



Most Influential Essayist John Locke's writings, including An Essay Concerning Human Understanding, expounded on the rights to revolution, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Most Pithy Philosophy Rene Descartes's eureka was Cogito. ergo sum-"1 think, therefore I am." It is the key link in his philosophy of deductive reasoning, mind-body dualism, the proof of God and the dream of medicine's leading to physical immortality







CDs ride up front in an

available storage area.

"Best Buy" eleven years running."





Best Bicultural Masterpiece Miguel de Cervantes characters are indelible: the irrationally idealistic Don Quixote de La Mancha and his

earthbound and earthy squire Sancho Panza. But Don Quixote, in English translation, has also provided us with these expressions: "sky's the limit"; thanks for nothing"; "a finger in every pie"; "paid in his own coin": "a wild-goose chase"; "mind your own business"; "think before you speak"; "forgive and forget"; "to smell a rat": "turning over a new leaf": "the haves and havenots": "born with a silver spoon in his mouth": "the pot calling the kettle black"; and "you've

Signs and Portents

On Aug. 10, 1626, the Canarsee Delaware Indians Manhattes island at the

Steal of the Millennium

seen nothing yet."

agreed to sell the 22-sq.-mi. mouth of the Hudson River to Dutch settlers under Peter Minuit. The price: cloth and trinkets. At the end of the 20th century, Manhattan was estimated to be worth at least \$143 billion.



neous components of sunlight), in mechanics (his three laws of motion changed the world) and with his understanding of gravity. The last explained the phenomena of heaven and earth in a single mathematical system-or did until Einstein arrived.

Newton is the man of the century for this reason: by imagining-and proving-a rational universe, he in effect redesigned the human mind. Newton gave it not only intellectual tools undreamed of before, but with them, unprecedented selfconfidence and ambition. If Shakespeare incomparably enlarged humanity's conception of itself, Newton-working later, in the turmoil of the English civil war and Restoration-set in place those cooler universals that were the premise of the 18th century's Age of Reason and the dynamic of the 19th century's age of revolutions-industrial, political and social.

In a sense, all the change that shaped the world until the onset of modernity had its origins in Newton's mind. For what he showed was this: the universe is knowable and governed by universal laws-therefore predictable, therefore per-fectible by human reason and will. Go beyond science to polities and society: if all bodies, great and small, are subject to the same universal laws, the idea leads on to democracy

revolutionary of the century

galilei (1564-1642)

IF ANY ONE MAN LAID THE FOUNDATION OF MODERN SCIENCE, IT was Galileo Galilei of Pisa. Gifted in mathematics and astronomy, he discovered the laws of falling bodies and, legend has it, demonstrated them by dropping objects from the top of the Leaning Tower. Among other achievements, he calculated the parabolic motion of projectiles, described the motion of objects rolling down an inclined plane, and invented a military compass and the pendulum clock. But he is best known for his astronomical feats. Hearing in 1609 that a spyglass had been invented in Holland, he built one of his own, turned it on the heavens and in short order discovered, and confirmed in his writings, that four large moons were orbiting Jupiter, that Venus had phases and that the sun had spots, all of which contradicted church dogma. The universe, he insisted, "is written in the language of mathematics ... without which it is humanly impossible to understand a single word of it; without these, one is wandering about in a dark labyrinth." For Galileo's sins, the Inquisition condemned him, compelled him to abjure his findings and placed him under permanent house arrest, where he remained till death. In his honor, the four largest Jovian satellites are called the Galilean moons, and a spacecraft named Galileo is even now successfully orbiting Jupiter.



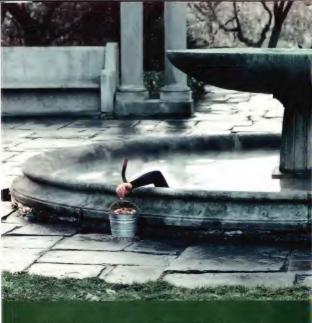
on to learn more about how we make whiskey here in Lynchburg, Tennessee 1 Linux 2013 files

MOTHER NATURE and Father Time do most of the work aging Jack Daniel's. We just check in on them occasionally.

As the whiskey ages, temperature changes move it in and out of the wood, imparting a distinctive color and flavor. About halfway through the process, we take a small sample. (That's what Jimmy Bedford is doing here.) Tasting the whiskey at this point tells us how the aging is going. A sip of Jack Daniel's years later, we believe, will tell you that time and nature do a pretty good job.

SMOOTH SIPPIN' TENNESSEE WHISKEY





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four simple ideas and how they changed the way we dream, travel, learn and walk

history of architecture

A short

◀ 11th century

San Marco, Venice. The Doge's chapel was modeled on a now destroyed church in the rival-and more splendidmetropolis Constantinople, But as it prospered, Venice both updated and preserved San Marco's splendor: five shallow Byzantine brick domes were covered over by metal ones. The 320-ft. campanile, foreground, raised in 912, collapsed in 1902.

It was rebuilt in 1912-on its

¥ 1113-1150

Angkor Wat, Cambodia (213 ft. tall).

mountain, part city, the sprawling ten

Suryavarman II was intended to be p

ecto neason 1,000th birthday. V c. 850

The Vikings' longboats were versatile: they could either be rowed or moved by sail, maneuvered by a steering oar on the right side. They struck fear throughout Europe.

• c. 1000, Led Encsson sailed to Green land in a longboat

The mariner's compass was used by the Chinese well before 1050 the year the instrument made its appearance in

European ships in Mediterranean waters

▶ A.D. 105 Invention

According to tradition an imperial eunuch named Cai Lun invented paper. The material, however. has been found in Chinese tombs dating to the 2nd century B.C. By the end of the 8th century, Chinese paper craftsmen had set up shop in the Middle East.



■ 11th century

Movable type was developed in China by the year 1048 and the metal variety in Korea by 1403. However, it was impractical for the ideographs both used (as many as 400,000 characters). Rubbing off wood blocks and stone, practiced since the 7th century. was the preferred technology of a versatile book trade.

1150 Technology transfer The

Arabs took paper from Iraq and Egypt to North Africa and Muslim Spain.

sandais

¥ 1850-1870 Bolivia It's time for a fiesta with this painted leatherand-wood clog with a silver buckle.



Wraptor by Teva for yuppie trekking.

Ac. 1000-1300 North America A no-frills vuccafiber model from the Anasazi.

· A journey of 1,000 miles bestins with

single step—better have the right shoes. The

sandal is besic. Then add fashion and techn

15th century

16th century 1500

II). Part holy temple built by King



▶ 1224-1424 Nôtre Dame de Chartres

(112 ft.). Assain and assain, ove the course of 200 years, fire destroyed the cathedral as commoners, clergy and nobility struggled to raise it. But with its towers, sculpture and luminous stained glass, it became the crown of the High Gothic age as it celebrated the piety. pride and prosperity of Crusader France.



◀ 1550-1557

Suleimanive Mosque, Istanbul

(174 ft.). Suleiman the Magnificent's reply to Justinian's Hagia Sophia.

▶ 1555

St. Basil's, Moscow (107 ft.). marked Ivan the Terrible's victory over the Mongols.

■ c. 1200 The steering oar was slowly replaced by the

rudder, a maritime invention from East Asia that had made its way to Europe via Arab mariners

Marco Polo described huge ships in Chinese seaports with separate watertight bulkheads. Without the compartments, ships with pierced hulls would sink. A half-century would pass before Western naval engineers adonted the technology.

W 1417 Prince Henry the Navigator of Portugal organized a naval academy of engineers,

mapmakers and ship's pilots. Borrowing from Arab vessels, they designed the first canavels. Propelled

tacked into the wind.

by lateen rigging. the three-masted ships were fast and

▶ 1492 In 1492, in the service of Spain, the Genoese

navigator Christopher Columbus took the caravels Nina and Pinta

along with the Santa Maria on his historie voyage across the Atlantic.

13th century Italy gets paper Finally Europe

had a cheap alternative to vellum parchment. (It took the skins of 80 lambs to create a 200-page parchment manuscript.)



Block printing arrived in Europe, perhaps brought by

merchants and bureaucrats of the expanding Mongol Empire. And paper was available for use. ▶ 1455

Johann Gutenberg invented an efficient press in Germany and used movable type to publish Bibles, transforming

Europe.

cour's auxified abyona os int omirer trust. Port mer anicolona fivo and con habo isum para mes uene es esploquas tr agond opposite the state of the





Venice So much cork was needed for the fashion that whole forests were endangered.

▲ 18th century India An ornate silver-covered wood paduka with a gold toe knob.

▲ 19th century Turkey Altitude to keep feet from street dust.



A 1970s Italy A mod combo of

platform and heel.

St. Peter's Basilica. Rome (452 ft.), took 120 years to complete by a Who's Who of

architects, including Bramante, Raphael, Bernini and Michelangelo. Begun by the warrior Pope Julius II, it is the fortress of Catholic faith.

· Perhaps the world's most Tai includes a symmetrical Persian



▶ 1630-1653

The Tai Mahal, Agra (200 ft.), was built by Mogul Emperor Shah Jahan as the tomb of his beloved wife Mumtaz Mahal, Dethroned by their son Aurangzeb. Shah Jahan gazed upon the Tai from prison and was later buried beside Mumtaz.

▶ 1588

The invincible Spanish Armada, with about 130 ships, sailed to conquer England. Its defeat by the English navy, with its smaller

but more maneuverable ships, would change the balance of world naval power.



¥ 1807

Robert Fulton's steamboat Cl from New York City to Albany i sailboat would have taken four

1775

American rebels gave the name Enterprise to a 70-ton sloop captured from the British. It was later burned to prevent recapture.

· Once available only in Latin, the Bible was being religious debate turned bloods, the Scriptures

▶ 1605

Newspapers The first weekly 1650 before the first daily was

appeared in Antwerp, it would be published, in Leipzig.



Thomas Paine His printed pamphlet Common Sense would inspire the Declaration of

Independence: his American Crisis rallied Washington: troops at Valley Forge.

▼ 1811 Industrial Revolutio

Enten

steam engine began to the press; the rotary p (invented in 1846) allo runs of 20,000 sheets:



1591

Those rotten journalists

A Chinese border official complained of irresponsible "newsbureau entrepreneurs" who give no consideration to "matters of [national] emergency."

· Ongoally boots were made for stallingnd rough weather. But designers give th other functions: war, parties and rodeos



and green velvet outton boots.



¥ 1995

Britain Doc Martens were must-haves for a while.



A 1490

Germany Steel sabbaton worn

with a suit of armor by a nobleman.



· Ruldings spared as you a so walls. With the

◀ 1889 The Eiffel Tower, Paris (984 ft.), was

built as a temporary structure to celebrate the centennial of the French Revolution, It was first called an evesore and then, as the world's tallest structure, became a source of pride. defining the skyline of the City of Lights.



4 1930

The Chrysler

Building, New York

City (1,046 ft.), was

quickly surpassed

by the Empire

State Building-

height. Its Art

Deco beauty

celebrated a

American

Golden Age of

but only in

The latest U.S.S. Enterprise was commissioned, the first nuclearpowered aircraft carrier ever built.

▲ 1981 The space shuttle took a new ship shape into a new sea. **▼** Final frontier?

U.S.S. Enterprise



The fifth ship by the name Enterprise was a 1,375-ton steam-powered sloop of war. **■ Mid-1800s**

The French and British vied

1877

to build the better ironclad battleship. In 1862 the Union's Monitor and the Confederacy's Merrimack clashed in the first battle of ironelads in history. The result was indecisive.



was an aircraft carrier. She sank 71 enemy ships and downed 911 planes Severely damaged by kamikaze attack at the end of the war, she would later be sold for scrap.



A 1931

was born in Australia. Beginning in the late 1960s, he became the founder of the first truly global media empire, with properties ranging from newspapers to a movie studio to cable and broadcast television networks.

Rupert Murdoch



Jerry Yang, co-founder of Yahoo, was born in Taiwan. Though Yahoo has ventured into print magazines, its



its sites provide every day.



1831

U.S. Navy had a

rth ship by the name

erprise, a 194-ton



A 1851 The New York Times, then the New York Daily

Times, was founded. Adolph S. Ochs bought the paper in 1896. His descendants still run the Gray Lady.

₩ 1890s The press barons

Joseph Pulitzer and William Randolph Hearst engaged in a circulation war filled with sensational headlines and "yellow iournalism." Hearst's papers helped foment the Spanish-American War.







suffering for style



Ac. 960 to 1900s China 1936 coverlet for bound foot: some were 3 in. long.

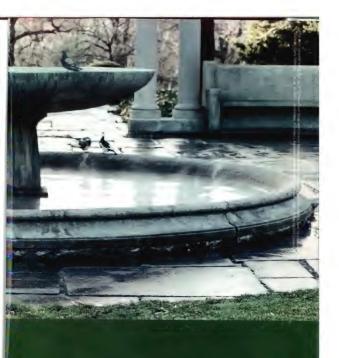
Portugal An early high heel for a man, with silver lace and pink silk

France Yves Saint Laurent pumped up biker envy with this rhinestone strap.



U.S.A. Painfully elegant silver lamé stiletto mule with chinchilla trim





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Step up."

Fartultaus
Epic
A firebrand in
Oliver Cromwell's
Glorious Revolution and a
proponent of the
execution of Charles I,

marked for arrest and death with the restoration of the British Crown. But his blindness spared him, and in his last years he wrote Paradise Lost. Literary critics say it is possible to see in Satan, the poem's fallen angel and rebel against God, Milton's autoblographical sympathy for the devil.

Signs and Portents
Most Chilling Effect
Descartes gives up the study
af astronomy after Gallieo's

Most Contentions Inland Chinese solels dely the Beiling government and est us a region on Televier

French nonles and pease singe huge antimyal upro has it's just 1648, not 1 (equality of all humans great and small) and the principle of universal justice. Newton's laws ousted older preferments of foudal hierarchy and magic (though Newton himself devoted frustrated years to the study of alchemy) and installed the authority of the inquiring human mind.

In a sense, of course, Newton's was the greatest magic of all: the thought (owing something to alchemy) that for all phenomena of nature and society, there must be not only a discoverable secret but a generalization with the force of law—a solution to

ewery problem, scientifie, social or moral. We live in the consequences of that immense ambition; we have seen its results, both splendid and ghastly (space exploration, Marsist utopias). If religion taught faith and the mystery of the Causeless Cause (the ultimate secret, Cod), Newtonism located human intelligence in a cosmoo of magnificently impassive reciprocities, celestial mechanics working by God's infinitely reliable and predictable cause and effect. Perhaps ho with a comparison of the control of the con

ments which he ranged in outer his payrings.

The Newtonian heritage to us, it any case, it persaive, W.H.
Auden in 1839 wrote lines that night have been composed about,
say, Kosovo lat winter: "I and the weben composed about,
say, Kosovo late winter: "I and the web of the continue for the cont

flower, arrived in what is now Massachusetts on Nov. 11, 1620.

Most Pernicious Immigrants

Yellow fever made its way from

West Africa to the Americas

aegypti mosquito, carved out

an ecological niche in the New

YWorld. The insect's larvae traveled

in water casks aboard ship. In

the previous century, syphilis

had come to Europe and Asia

from the Americas. That sexually

transmitted disease may have

affected the fertility and sanity

of members of the royal families

of France, England and Turkey.

Most Devout Immigrants

way of decadent crown and

looming antichrist, a hundred

Puritans applied for a govern-

ment patent to colonize a "New

England," Their ship, the May-

Unwilling to live in an England

that they believed was going the

after its carrier, the Aedes

shakespeare (1564-1616)

IN AN AGE THAT HAUGHTILY MADE MAN THE MEASURE OF ALL THINGS, Shakespeare betrayed the essential fragility of the species, defining humanity with stories that continue to be our parables, both existentialist and romantic. His words are still the vessels of our dreams and thoughts. "The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune." "My salad days when I was green in judgment." "Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?" "Now is the winter of our discontent? "The most unkindest cut of all." "A tale told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing." "Star-cross'd lovers." Only the language of the King James version of the Bible, assembled miraculously by committee, comes close. For the generations after him, Shakespeare would be both goad and god-not only the autocrat of the English language but a seer into what Coleridge called "the interior nature" of human existence. We know little of Shakespeare's interior life, and some even question his identity. But there is no need for pyramids or monuments. As John Milton wrote. "Dear son of memory, great heir of fame,/ What need'st thou such weak witness of thy name?" His monument is his name. Shakespeare is now the global code word for culture.



18_{th}

Jefferson (1743-1826) A political visionary's "expression

A political visionary's "expression of the American mind" still inspires revolution around the world



Wirst Revolutionary Machine The guillotine, named for Joseph-lignace Guillotin, a proponent of humane execution, was built by piano maker Tobias Schmidt. By the Reign of Terror's end, it had had 2,585 victims, including Louis XVI and his Queen, Marie Antoinette.

James Watt's single-action steam engine, patented in 1769, revolutionized industry and spawned even more machinery to sour productivity.

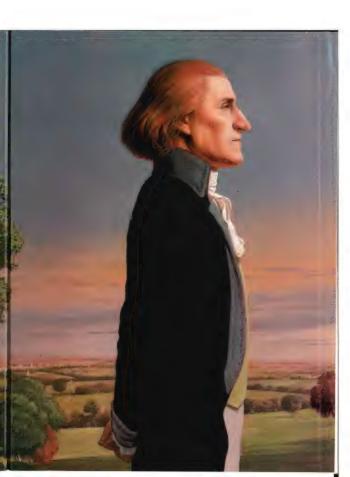


f all the Founding Fathers, Thomas Jefferson has fared the worst at the hands of revisionists. If he has managed to keep his place on Mount Rushmore, he has been vilified almost everywhere else in recent years as a slave-owning hypocrite and racist; a political extremist; an apologist for the vicious, botched French Revolution; and in general, somewhat less the genius remembered in our folklore than a provincial intellectual and tinkerer.

The onslaught is unfair. But even ardent Jeffersonians admit that the man was an insoluble puzzle. The contradictions in his character and his ideas could be breathtaking. That the author of the Declaration of Independence ("All men are created equal") not only owned and worked slaves at Monticello but also may have kept one of them, SSBI Heimigs, as mistress—allegelly fathering children with her but never freeing her or them—was merely the most dramatic of his inconsistencies.

The brilliant American ison gets overtaken from time to time by his own apparent incherence, his strangeness. He kept minutely detailed account books, for example—he was an obsessive record keeper who made daily notes on everything from barometric, readings to the progress of 28 varieties of vegetables at Monticello—yet he somehow took track of no stebes and died barwhynt. The historian Paul Johnson has calladgued a lew of the inconsistencies, fefferson was an ellistic who has calladgued a lew of the inconsistencies, fefferson was an ellistic who has called the consistency of the ferror books of the consistency of the consistency of the ferror books of the consistency o

What does it mean to be a Jeffersonian? You must pick your Jefferson. Every other American statesman, Henry Adams wrote, cald be portrayed "with a few broad strokes of the brush," but Jefferson "only touch by touch with a fine pencil, and the perfection of the likeness depended upon the shifting and uncertain flicker of semitransparent shadows."



Alas, indignant-or prurient-revisionism does not work with a fine pencil. Thomas Jefferson amounted to something infinitely more important-and more interesting-than one would know from the noise and scandal obscuring his achievement now

He was arguably the most accomplished man (and in some ways the most fascinating one) who ever occupied the White House-naturalist, lawyer, educator, musician, architect, geographer, inventor, scientist, agriculturalist, philologist and more. His only presidential rival in versatility of intellect was Theodore Roosevelt. Though Jefferson wrote only one book, Notes on the State of Virginia, he was a magnificent writer and tireless correspondent. He left behind an astonishing 18,000 letters, including his memorable correspondence with John Adams. (Adams and Jefferson died on the same day, July 4, 1826, the 50th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence.)

Jefferson was a creature of the 18th century; he was the man of the 18th century. A dozen powerful strands of the Enlightenment converged in him: a certain sky-blue clarity, an aggressive awareness of the world, a fascination with science, a mechanical vision of the universe (much thanks to Isaac Newton) and an obsession with mathematical precision. The writer Garry Wills has suggested that Jefferson believed human life could be geared to the precision and simplicity of heaven's machinery. Many of the contradictions in his character arose from the discrepancies between such intellectual machinery and the pas-

sionate, organic disorders of life.

Jefferson's finest hour came when he was young, only 33. The Continental Congress, meeting in Philadelphia in June 1776, chose a committee of five (Benjamin Franklin, Adams, Roger Sherman, Robert Livingston and Jefferson) to draft a Declaration of Independence, Jefferson nominated Adams to compose the draft. Adams demurred, "I am obnoxious, suspected and unpopular. You are very much otherwise." Besides. "You can write 10 times better than I." The committee chose lefferson.

Best Prophet

Capitalist guru Adam Smith, below, predicted that America, then in rebellion against Britain. and other "empty continents" would be the brave new models of a mercantilist world.



Saddest Lost Cause Inspired by the French Revolution, the slave Toussaint L'Ouverture led a Haitian revolution against French royalist colonizers. But the French republic turned imperial, restored slavery and jailed L'Ouverture, who died miserably. His ally Jean-Jacques Dessalines expelled the French but became Emperor. The U.S. sent a crown.



Best Village Philosopher He claimed a grandparent from faraway Scotland, but Immanuel Kant, top, was a stay-at-home who spent almost all his life in Königsberg, east Prussia (now Kaliningrad, Russia). His reputation for sagacity was such that pilgrims of philosophy flocked to Königsberg.

Signs and Portents

savant of the century

benjamin franklin

(1706-1790)

IN ORDER TO UNDERSTAND BENJAMIN Franklin's historic significance, we must first rescue him from the schoolbook stereotype: a sage geezer flying kites in the rain and lecturing us about a penny saved being a penny earned. His experiments with electricity led him to invent the lightning rod, devise the theory of positive and negative charges, name the battery and become one of his century's foremost scientists. As for his Poor Richard's Almanac adages, they made him not only a bestselling author but also the first American

media mogul: printer, editor, publisher, newspaper franchiser, and consolidator and controller of the first great distribution networkthe postal service. His inventions included the Franklin stove and the



bifocal lens. As a statesman, he played a key role in America's four founding documents and was the only person to sign them all: the Declaration of Independence (he edited Jefferson's draft), the treaty of alliance with France (which he negotiated), the peace treaty ending the Revolution (which he negotiated) and the Constitution (he came up with the idea of a House representing the people and a Senate representing the states).

All this made him, for a while, the most famous person in the world. More important, he was the first embodiment of what became the American archetype: a middle-class shop-

keeper, proud to wear a leather apron rather than put on airs, who strikes it rich as an entrepreneur but never loses his love of civic associations and community cooperation.



Best Musical Prodigy

Johann Chrysostom Wolfgang, Amadeus Mozar, above, to give him his full name, began composing music before he could write notes (his father Leopold transcribed.) By age 6, he was touring with his father and older sister Mana Amin and was the musical wonder of the work posed some of the most beautiful music ever written. But when he died in 1791, at 35, he was in great debt and was buried in a common grave.

Least Appreciated Genius

The music of Johann Sebastian Bach gol tittle respect in his lifetime. Critics called it "furgid and confused," excessively art-ful and not at all comparable to Handel. After his death in 1750, the transcriptions of his work were scattered, and some 100 of the sacred cantatas were lost. A small group of devotees kept his cult allow, enough the early 1800s and championed by such Romantic composers are Felix Mendelssohn.

The truths that Jefferson famously declared to be "selfevident" were not new. He drew his ideas from an extraordinarily wide range of reading, especially from the works of Francis Bacon, Sir Isaac Newton and John Locke, and from the Scottish moral philosophers—Francis Hutcheson, Thomas Reid, David Hume, Adam Smith.

Some have dismissed the Declaration as merely eloquent propaganda—a sort of fancy mission statement for an insurrection. The only response is to observe the power of language to alter history. Jefferson explained, "I did not consider it as any part of my charge to invent new ideas altogether ... It was intended to be an expression of the American mind."

The work of a life may transcend the biography: a civilized person, the slave-owning hypocrite—or whatever he may have been beneath the impenetrable enamels of his character—formulated, in the Declaration of Independence, the founding aspiration of America and what is still its best self, an ideal that retains its motive force precisely because it is unfulfilled and maybe unfulfilled here. We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, and that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable right; and that among these are life, liberty, and the oursuit of happiness.

In later years, he discerned how democracy could be distored, pointing, to Republican, France and Napoleon (a "wretch," lefferson declared, of "maniac ambition", he added "lawing been, like him, entrusted with the happiness of my country, I feel the blessing of resembling him in no other point). Jefferson stitched together popular sowerighty and liberty, all under divine sponsorship and legitimized by ancient precedent and English tradition. Writes the historiam Merrill Peterson: "For the first time in history, the rights of man," not of rulers, were laid at the foundation of a nation. The first great Colonial revolt perforce became the first great democratic revolution as well."

With the Declaration, Jefferson gave the Enlightenment its most eloquent and succinct political expression. He lifted the human race into a higher orbit.

—By Lance Morrow

composer of the century

hadwig van beethoven

HIS ART SOMEN WITH DISMAN AND PATHOS his life met with debilitation and despair. Ludwig van Beethoven was born in Bonn, the son of a tempestuous father who raised Beethoven to succeed Mozart and then drank himself to death. Beethoven's early compositions were for plano, his performances throughout Europe earned him acclaim as an improviser. But he was plagued with hearing problems, and after suffering a prolonged bout of depression, he relocated to a rural village outside Vienna and sought relief in comosonie. He found the

solace he wanted—producing, over the next decade, the most glotious, enduring symphonic works ever written. The music, bridging the catastrophic finale of the old century of his birth and the febrile



promise of a new era, had the whiff of revolution, destroyed the classical symphonic molds and established a new era of Romanticism. His music echoed his character. When his hero Napoleon proclaimed himself Emperor in 1804, Beethoven, in a rage, tore in two the score of his Third Sumphony, till then titled Bonaparte. It was later renamed Eroica. After meeting Beethoven. Goethe wrote that "altogether he is an utterly untamed personality." Yet even as his hearing worsened, sending him alternately into fits of despondency and manic frenzy, Beethoven continued to cre-

ate art of astonishing uplift. The Ninth

Symphony, his last, included the choral "Ode to Joy," a melody so timeless and sweeping it was used in a triumphant reprise 170 years later to celebrate the fall of the Berlin Wall.

edison

(1847-1931)

His inventions not only reshaped modernity but also promised a future bounded only by creativity



"Journalism is unreadable and

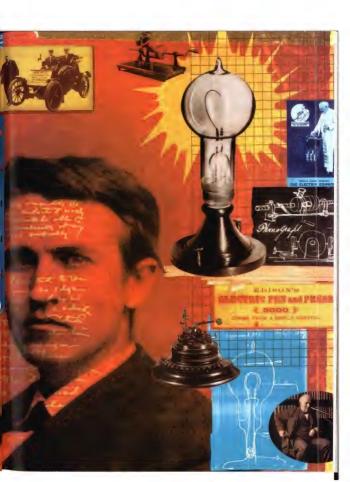
literature is not read," Oscar Wilde, above, lamented. The literary mainstream was commanded by the likes of Charles Dickens, bottom, and his reportorial novels, while Wilde led an aesthetic movement. Like Tom Wolfe vs. John Updike today, Except Wolfe is in Wilde's clothing.



n 1926 the philosopher Alfred North Whitehead wrote, "The greatest invention of the 19th century was the invention of the method of invention." That method, Whitehead added, "has broken up the foundations of the old civilization." Thomas Alva Edison never thought of himself as a revolutionary; he was a hardworking, thoroughly practical man, a problem solver who cared little about ideas for their own sake. But he was also the most prodigious inventor of his raindeed of all time, and he was recognized as the spirit of a new use by his contemporaries. They observed laboratory and, sensing magic, named Edison the Wizard of Menlo Park.

There user a sort of magic about Edison, although it had nothing to do with illusions or midirretions. An assistant once described the Wizard at work, "displaying cunning in the way he neutralizes or intensifies electromagnets, applying strong or weak currents, and commands either negative or positive directional currents to do his bidding. But behind his arcane desterity lay Edison's exhaustive research and his tenacious unveillingness to quit titnkering until a technical challenge had been met. "Cenius," he famously remarked, "is about 2% inspiration and 98% perspiration." Or again, as he said in his autobiography, "There is no substitute for hard work." Edison's tireless work habits took shape during his child-

hood in Port Huron, Mich. His formal education, according to most accounts, lasted only three months: he qui stoplo after a teacher pronounced him 'addled'. His mother, herself a former teacher, educated him for a while a home, but the boy's growing fascination with chemistry soon led him into a rigorous course of independent study. To pay for the materials needed for his experiments, Edison at age 12 got a job as a candy and messpaper salearms on the Grand Trunk Railway, By the time he was 16, he had learned telegraphy and began working as an operator at various points in the Middle West in 1868 he joined









Most Infectious Tyrant

Napoleonic egomania would

inspire dictators well into the

20th century. Bonaparte em-

bellished his own legend with

portraits and enigmatic anec-

rundown Tuileries palace, an

associate said, "How sad this

place is, General," Napoleon's

reply: "Yes, like greatness."

dotes. When he moved into the

Revolutions: Cézanne's in art, Pasteur's in medicine and Marx's in politic

Most Obsessive Artist

Impressionism gave way to Cubism as Paul Gezanne rendered the world "in terms of the cylinider, the sphere, the cone." He would attack the same subject in canvas after canvas to discover its geometry. "There's a minute of life passing," he said. "Paint it in its reality and forget everything to do that!"

Best Doc and Best Bud

Louis Pasteur's medical discoveries saved countless lives. But pasteurization also saved industries and helped beermakers export safe brew everywhere.

Worst Prophecy—So Far Karl Marx's: "Capitalist production begets, with the inexorabil-

tion begets, with the inexorability of a law of nature, its own negation." By 2000, communism had won and lost a world.

the Boston office of Western Union. It was here that he read Michael Faraday's Experimental Researches in Electricity and decided to work full-time as an inventor.

His first patent, for an electric vote recorder, taught him a lesson that would guide the rest of his career. There was no demand, at the time, for electric vote recorders, and his device earned him nothing. Edson vowed never again to invent something unless he could be sure it was commercially marketable.

Fortunately for him, America during the post-Civil Warboom of the 1870s was famished for faster and more reliable
ways of doing business. An improvement Edison made in the
stock ticker eventually earned him \$4,000, a considerable sum
at the time. He used this windfall to set up and staff a shop in
Newark, NJ, to manufacture these tickers. But other companies
began besieging Edison for technical advice, and in 1876 he
moved his operation to Menlo Park and created the world's first
industrial-research facility, a humming workplace deficiency
improving or creating new produces for pay. Some think that
Menlo Park itself, which showed the midstriant with the
Menlo Park itself, which showed the midstriant most influential
more method of making progress, was Edison's most influential

Other candidates for this honor soon abounded. Edison was working on a problem in telegraphy in 1877 when he noticed that a stylus drawn rapidly across the embosed symbols of the Morse code produced what he later described as "a light, musical, rhythmical sound, resembling human talk heard indistinctby." If it was possible, he reasoned, to "hear" dots and dashen, might not the human vice be reproduced in a similar manner?

iconoclast of the century

darwin (1809-1882)

CHARLES DARWIN DIDN'T WANT TO MURDER GOD, AS HE ONCE PUT it. But he did. He didn't want to defy his fellow Cantabrigians, his gentlemanly Victorian society, his devout wife. But he did. He waited 20 years to publish his theory of natural selection, but fittingly, after another scientist threatened to be first—he did.

Before Darwin, most people accepted some version of biblical creation. Humans were seen as the apolosics of gody architecture. But on his voyage on H.M.S. Beagle, Darwin saw that species on different islands had developed differently. Humans could thus be an accident of natural selection, not a direct prodtor (fod. "The subject haunted me," Darwin would write later. In fact, worries about how much his theory would shake society exacerbatie the strange illnesses he suffered. It's also worth noting that Darwin's life wann't Darwinian: he achieved his wealth through inheritance, not competition, and some might say his sickly children suffered because they were inbred.

Darwin's theories still provoke opposition. One hundred and forty years after The Origin of Species, hackers of creationism have made a comeback in states like Kansas, pushing evolution out of the schoolroom. Yet Darwinism remains one of the most successful scientific theories ever promitgated. There is hardly an element of humanity—nct capitalism, not gender relations, certainly not biology—that can be fully understood without its help-





IT'S HAD ONE HECK OF A CENTURY.



After passing the most difficult evaluation procedure ever held by the U.S. Army Corps, Willys-Overland signs a contract with the Quartermoster Corps.



A possible source of the Jeep name has been traced to a Papeye comic strip containing a creature with magical talents called Eugene the Jeep.



The Jeep Surrey is introduced as a special vehicle sold to hotels and resorts worldwide for tourist use.



Hasbro gives G.I. Joe" his most obvious form of transport—a World War II era Jeep 4x4



The all-new Cherokee scored an unprecedented sweep of 4x4 of the year awards in its introduction



6



One of the coolest events for Jeep 4x4s, these off-road weekend adventures put you and your Jeep vehicle through its paces.



An annual family event featuring clinics, classes, and adventures, all to help you enjoy the Jeep lifestyle.



Jeep Provisions are as rugged and dependable as the 4x4s that inspired them.

With nearly a decade on the competition, no 4x4 has its spirit, prowess, inimitable design, or

1000 the empires of islam

CALIPHS IN CAIRO, CORDOBA AND Saghdad rend the unity of Islam rom Nubia and the Caucasus out not the prosperity. Gold sain to Lahore; and slaves s minted into dinars, the ommon currency from Samarkand. Meanwhile, Europe is still limping out of the Dark Ages. rom Asia, Europe and tarems from Cádiz to Vfrica labor in mines, ities, armies and

World Population sach figure represents

300 million

-



Silk

1300 heirs to the great khan

CUBLALKHAN'S PAMILY RULKS CHINA corres and Mongolia from Dadu today's Beijing), but related Mongol khanates in Central Isia and Russia are virtual ndependent if not hostile; and the once subservient and Buddhist) Il-Khans of Persia have converted Byzantium, Osman and nis Turks germinate the drawn by the decay of to Islam. Meanwhile. Ottoman Empire in

ynatolia.

396 million

1500 europe takes to the seas

lynasty China and the realm of the Ottomans, which blocks Western

east. Portugal and Spain seel geanic alternatives: Lisbon

rounds the Cape of Good

lope to reach India: athay but finds the

Madrid crosses the utlantic in hopes of

THE RICHEST EMPIRES ARE MING Europe's old land routes to the

III Mongol Empire and vassal states III Other empires

golden capital of Mali. nerchant of the

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Commodities

► Cold

Most Valued

Dadu: Magnet for

The World Center of

rade, diplomac Rivals: Venice. Mediterranean

and the fabled riches of Asia.

► Porcelain ► Slaves

Center of The World

Constanower. Rivals: jo lodmy

picenter of the apital of Ming China: Florence

Aost Valued

Americas instead. Two continents are suddenl

anding in Marco Polo

1300 heirs to the great khan

KUBLAI KHAN'S FAMILY RULES CHINA Korea and Mongolia from Dadu today's Beijing), but related Mongol khanates in Central isia and Bussia are virtual ndependent if not hostile and the once subservien of Persia have converted to Islam. Meanwhile, nis Turks germinate the frawn by the decay of Ottoman Empire in

Vorid Population

Anatolia.

396 million

Magnet for trade, diplomary and the fabled iches of Asia. ivals: Venue

olden capital o

fediterranean

Smbuktu.

Most Valued Commodities

▶ Gold

* Slaves

▶ Porcelain
▶ Spices

1500 europe takes to the seas

knasty China and the realm of th Ottomans, which blocks Western Surope's old land routes to th east. Portugal and Spain see ounds the Cape of Good continents are suddenly anding in Marco Polo's lope to reach India: athay but finds the fadrid crosses the Atlantic in hopes of open to conquest.



Constan-Ottoman wealth sower Rivals: and military he World Jo lodmy Beijing,

China: Florence, epicenter of the capital of Ming denaissance.

Most Valued

World Population

480 million

Commodities

Cold

Porcelain
Spices
Textiles
Cuns

1700 traders and trade wars

JOUIS XIV'S FRANCE IS PRE-EMINENT n a Europe of rival commercial sowers and about to embark spanish succession (and over the fate of Spain's rich lace in Europe (France on the long war of the olonies). It will take and Spain vs. Austria. Sritish counterparts). letherlands) and in olonists vs. their ngland and the

Vorld Population



Versailles: jewel of Spanish America. Center of The World

lace is the place ondon-colonies largest city. Mexico City, the be. Rivals:

Most Valued Commodities

Cold
Slaves
Textiles
Tea

1900 pax britannica

BRITANNIA RULES AN EMPIRE ON which the sun never sets. And Vestern powers rule almost every other part of the world apan emulates Europe and he U.S. and joins Britain,



London:

Center of The World

empire. Rivals

THE MILLENNIUM





Porcelain
Spices
Textiles
Cuns

1700 traders and trade wars

LOUIS XIV'S FRANCE IS PRE-EMINENT in a Europe of rival commercial owers and about to embark over the fate of Spain's ricl colonies). It will take panish succession (and lace in Europe (France on the long war of the nd Spain vs. Austria, etherlands) and in ngland and the

dritish counterparts). olonists vs. their

Vorid Population

640 million



Center of The World

Versailles: salace is the place largest eity: Mexico City, the sake it Europe's o be. Rivals:

Commodities **Most Valued**

ewel of Spanish

P Cold

> Slaves > Teatiles > Tea

1900 pax britannica

BRITANNIA RULES AN EMPIRE ON which the sun never sets. And Western powers rule almost every other part of the world. apan emulates Europe and







he U.S. and joins Britain, Bussia. France and Germany apan emulates Europe and eerepit Chinese Empire. ismemberment of the of two world wars.

Norld Population

1.65 billion

Francisco. cosmopolis built by gold, fed by trade and trains.

Most Valued Commodities

- Timber s Steel P Gold

world's largest

mpire. Rivals ome base; Sa aiser's hand serlin, the

2000 pax electronica

vorld-and it's still fraying. But th nternet is now the medium f yrannies with an ncreasingly World Wide technologically under-served. What spark can pull the global plug? mperium, as electronic lemorraes links even Veb. As chips grow heaper, the new ave-nots are the

Vorld Population

New York ou can make it olayground san Francisco: hanghar, Asia's calif., and its Center of The World

Most Valued Commodities

* Petroleum

Microelings Amplanes Armaments Movies



1743

Like its military counterpart, the first "civilian" Jeep vehicle could go anywhere and do anything.



1951

The New York Museum of Modern Art includes a 1941 Jeep 4x4 in its display of nine automobiles regarded as "works of art."



Ads for the Jeepster shout "racy and rugged" and hail the four-wheel drive convertible as the "happy combo."



1974

Jeep Cherokee is introduced to those with four-wheeling needs who want more room.



1990

A founding member, we are dedicated to promoting off-highway-use ethics so future generations may enjoy the outdoors.



1992

Jeep Grand Cherokee is introduced, and the luxury sport utility is born.



The most recognizable feature of any Jeep 4x4 has always been the grille—a shape so legendary, it is now trademarked.



The millennium holds the promise of growth and expansion for the Jeep brand.

Jeep

history. So, if you want to drive a 4x4, drive the original

THERE'S ONLY ONE

THE WINNER OF THE 1999 BTA "DIGITAL-CONNECTED PRODUCTS" AWARD IS SAVIN.



(Sorry Xerox, there's always next year.)

The people who know digital office equipment the best-the members of the Business leadingly Association—must really like us a lot. After all, last year they voted Savin Manufacturer of the Year. And now they've awarded us top honors for our digital-connected products.

Which only proves what we've been saving all along. That at Savin we ofter some of the best document handling solutions around. With a full line of the tast, connectable, multi-functional digital imaging systems foday's networked offices demand. Backed by smart, highly-trained savin professionals willing to do whatever it takes

to give you the service you deserve. To find out more about Savin's award-winning black & white and full-color digital imaging solutions, contact us at 1-800-234-1900 or www.savin.com.

Savin COPPOSATION

BTA 1889 CHANNEL'S CHOICE AWARD







Women in and Out of Power Britain's Queen 'victoria', center left, epitomized an age of plent you assumed the throne in 1837 only because her uncle William Vi ded childess. China's Empress Dowager Cot, name felt, was a mere conclubre and telt, was a mere conclubre and because the conclubre of bearing the Emperor his only son. Queen Ulticolatani of Hawaii, far left, succeeded a brother but lost her kingdom to white sugar planters, who got America to annex it in 1598.

After much trial and error, Edison gathered a small group of witnesses and recited "Mary Had a Little Lamb" into a strangelooking contraption. The spectators were amazed to hear the machine play back Edison's high-pitched voice. The phonograph was born.

Edison is commonly called the inventor of the light bulb. In truth, he and his co-workers accomplished far more than that. In 1879 they created an incandescent lamp with a carbonized Blament that would burst for 44 bours, but a working laboratory model vaso only the first step. How could they make this device Bluminate the world? For this they would need a host of devices, including generators, motors, junction boxes, safety these and underground conductors, many of which did not essist. Amazingly, only three years later Edison opened the first commercial electric station on Pearl's Treet in lower Manhattan; it served roughly 55 customers with 400 lamps and pioneered the incorable process of turning inght into day.

Either alone or as the supervisor of his research teams. Edi-

Signs
Werst Victim of Globalizat
China's markets are foreign
operiod by Britan's openion or

Signs and Portents

Book Labor Policy
Briain moves toward the weekoptions training the second to see first Receipt the second to sec

son amassed more than 1,000 patents, including one for the movie camera. That invention alone would have ensured his lasting renown, but it was only one of the many contributions. Edsion made to the now ubiquitous technologied environment. He created the look and sound of contemporary life. He careful roat all about the farme and would he earned as longas he was allowed to get on with his work, the history of the contemporary life, the was allowed to get on with his vork, the hat had animated himse a law, He remained the most childlike of tinns. Once, he was signing a guest book and came to the INTERDISTED IN COLUMN. Edison work: "EVERYTHING:

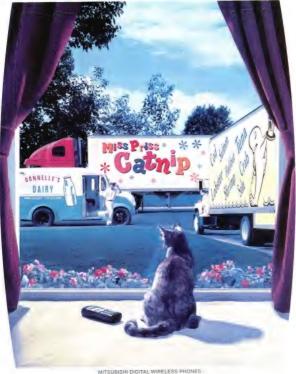
conscience of the century

lincoln (1809-1865)

BY CONVENTIONAL STANDARDS, NO AMERICAN PRESIDENT WAS more ill prepared for the job. Raised poor in Kentucky and Indiana, Lincoln finished barely a year of formal schooling. But his ambition, pragmatism and generosity of spirit catapulted him into politics at a time when the nation was riven by slavery and looming secession. He opposed the spread of slavery to the Western states (famously enunciated in his debates with Stephen Douglas); in 1860, pledging to save the Union, he was elected President. During the Civil War he showed himself to be a shrewd military tactician and a leader of surpassing moral courage. With the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863, he expanded the purpose of the war, making it nothing less than a fight for freedom and the survival of democracy. He became convinced that slavery was a sin shared by North and South, and that it had to be cleansed on the battlefield. "If God wills that it continue ... until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword," he said, "so it still must be said, 'the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether." America's greatest President paid for that faith with his own life.



[OUR WIRELESS PHONES ARE EASY TO USE. JUST BE CAREFUL WHERE YOU LEAVE THEM.] FLESS PHONES I ... III the of the contract of the product of the product of the contract of the contr FOR MORE INFORMATION, VISIT US AT WWW.MITSUBISHIELECTRIC-USA.COM/PHONE



MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC WE SEE THE BIG PICTURE

the web we weave

By ROBERT WRIGHT

n the middle of the 19th century, Ralph Waldo Emerson registered a lyric complaint about the oppressive force of material goods: "Web to weave and corn to grind; Things are in the saddle and ride mankind." Talk about your sensitive poets. If

Emerson found such modest machinery as corn grinders dehumanizing, how would he handle the end of this century? Today we are more than ever slaves of technologo, tethered to computers and cell phones and beepers. Meanwhile, we have to cope with unprecedented change. Things are riding us fatter and faster.

And the more tethered we become, the faster things change, because the tethers are plugging people into the very social collaboration that drives the change. Science, technology, music, politics—flux in all these realms is hastened by the new electronic synergy. The internet and allied call the collaboration that helps expending the single main that keeps entiting us into making it bigger, stronger, faster. We have, you might say, a Web to war.

Robert Wright is the author of The Moral Animal, His new book, Nonzero: The Logic of Human Destiny, comes out this week What are we to make of all this in spiritual terms? How to comprehend an age in which, suddenly, we find ourselves emmeshed in a huge information-processing system, one that seems almost to have all fee of its own and to be leading us head-long into a future that we can't clearly see vet can't really avoid?

yet clin't relany avour.

The first step is to delete the word sud-denly from that last sentence. For this given an social brain has been talança shape, and hastening change, for a long, long time.

Not just since Emerators duy, for the control of the control o

This fact is best seen from a perspective that flourished more than a century ago, as Emerson was fading from the intellectual scene. In the wake of Darwin's theory of natural selection, some anthropologists started viewing all human culture—music, technology, religion, whatey— —as something that evolves rather as the control of the control of the control sphere the struggle for existence is not less freeze than in the pubsical. You observed the TRANSMITTING KNOW-HOW A 4,000year-old North African cave painting

British anthropologist Sir James Frazer.

"In the end the better ideas carry the day. Lately this view, "cultural evolution in the bear revived and given a new vocabulary. Mene"—award chosen to stress the parallel with "gene"—is the label for packets of cultural information: textos the parallel with "gene" is the label for packets of cultural information: textos packets of cultural information: textos genes most conductive to their own regions to the conductive to their own regions to the conductive to their own period to the conductive to the

From the very beginning, cultural evolution was a social enterprise, mediated by what you could loosely call a social brain. One person invents, say, a flint hand ax; the idea creeps across the landscape, gets improved here and there, and finally, in a distant land, stimulates a whole new idea: axes with handles conveniently attached.

That it took hundreds of thousands of years to get from hand ax to ax with handle suggests that as of 50,000 B.C., during the Middle Paleolithic, the social brain was not humming very wibranly. There were only 2 million or 3 million "neurons"—a.k.a., people—scattered across the whole planet, and lacking fiber optics or even postal service.

they weren't exactly in constant contact. Still, even back then, the social brain, through positive feedback, was maturing. With each advance in subsistence technology, survival grew more secure, hastening population growth; and as popula-

Aller and the

tening population growth; and as population grew, the advances came more quickly. By the Mesolithic Age, around 10,000 B.C., with the neuronal population up to around 4 million, the rate of advance had moved from one major innovation per 20,000 years to a sizzling one per 200—including such gifts to posterity

as combs and beer.
It was around this time that,
as the economist Michael Kremer has noted, Mother Nature
happened to conduct an experiment that underscored the value
of large social brains. Melting
polar ice caps severed Tasmania
from Australia and the New

World from the Old World. Thereafter, just as you would expect, the larger the landmass and hence the population, the faster subsistence technology progressed. The people of the wast Old World invented farming before the people of the smaller (and, at first, thin-lay populated). New World. And the Aborig-

by populated) New World. And the Aborigines of yet smaller Australia never farmed. As for tiny Tasmania, modern explorers, on contacting the Tasmanians, found them lacking such Australian essentials as fire, bone needles and boomerangs. Farming, which took shape in the Old

Farming, Willer 008 single flue vo. Word a courd 8,000 B.C. and in the New Word a clew millenniums later, is a much missunderstood mem. Anthropologists sometimes call it an "energy technology, single memory of the court of the

The results were epoch making. In both the New World and the Old World, within a mere 5,000 years of the inception of farming, there were dazzling technological advances, including monumental temples, big dams and, above all, a whole new information technology: writing.

Early writing didn't spur invention the way writing does now. There were nettechnical journals to convey news of inventions, no patents to file. No, the main service of writing, like that of farming, was to permit bigger, faster social brains; to allow neurons to be packed more densely still, further boosting intellectual synergy. After all, it was via writing that





SLOW TECH Hieroglyphics and illuminated manuscripts nevertheless helped

royal bureaucracies kept large cities functioning. And writing also meant clear, precise legal codes, which kept urban life peaceful, even though people now lived cheek by jowl with lots of other people who were neither friends nor family.

For example, the code of the Mesopotanian city of Eshanuan in the early second millennium B.C., developed a century before the more famous code of Hammurabi, left no doubt what would happen fiyou punched a man in the face a fine of 10 shekels of silver (a burgain compared with the levy for bitting of long as people could go about their business without fear of getting their noses bitten off, the social brain could productively throb.



As distant cities became linked through commerce (much of it orchestrated by writton (much of it orchestrated by writton (much of it orchestrated by writton (much of it orchestrated by whatable meme-the concept of the chartor of or forias-would spread so fast from city to city that it could survive any catastrophes that afficted its birthplace. The world's datas-processing system was getting better at making backup copies.

ng better at making backup copies.

That's why so much Roman culture urvived the disintegration of the West-

ern Empire. The most prolific memes had long since spread to Byzantium if not beyond, and would keep replicating themselves even as Western Europe struggled to regroup. Thus the astrolabe would eventually be reintroduced to the area via Islamic culture. which thrived during the early Middle Ages. Meanwhile, in Asia, key memes would arisethe spinning wheel, even printing-and some would migrate all the way to Europe. The movable-type print-

The movatoe-type printing press, up and running in Europe by the mid-15th century, was by far the most intermet-like technology in history. Eventually, it would convey detailed news of indexant ands who would never necessary to the control of the

shown that steam could move a piston.

The economic historian Joel Moloy, stressing this sort of international synergy, has attributed Europe's Industrial Revolution to "chains of inspiration" by which one idea sparked another. But, as we've seen, chains of inspiration had been vital to the whole history of technical advance, even the glacial process by which the

stone flake inspired the inventor of the stone knife. What was new was how fast the chains were being forged, even across great distances. In the early 19th century,

the coming of the railroad train further sped things up. Paired with increasingly smooth local postal service, the train meant that people thousands of miles apart were separated by only days. With chains of inspiration sprouting wildly, the multina-

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RREAKING THE PLASTIC MOLD

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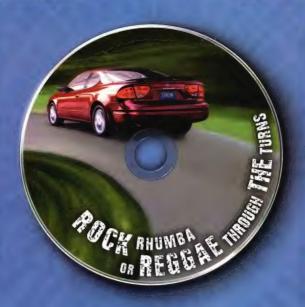
above average?

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tional technical community became an almost unified consciousness. Increasingly, good ideas were "in the air."

itness how often the same basic innovation was made independently by different people in different places at roughly the same time. And witness-as testament to the impetus behind easing communicationhow often those independent breakthroughs were in information technology itself: the telegraph (Charles Wheatstone and Samuel F.B. Morse, 1837); color photography (Charles Cros and Louis Ducos du Hauron, 1868); the phonograph (Charles Cros-again!-and Thomas Edison, 1877); the telephone (Elisha Gray and Alexander Graham Bell 1876)-and so on, all the way up to the microchip (Jack Kilby and Robert Novce, 1958)

And each such advance—by easing the transmission of data, whether by sound, print or image—only raised the chances of further advances. Via endless positive feedback, the technological infrastructure for a mature global brain was, if a sense, building itself, And so it had been, ever since the Middle Paleolithic: the story of humankind is faster and vaster data processing.

So where does this cosmic perspective leave us? Inspired? Depressed? As helpless in the face of technology's onslaught as ever?

For starters, if you equate nature with beauty—as Emerson and other transcendentalists tended to—then there is a kind of beauty in the unfolding of technology. It is a process of natural evolution, and may deserve the tribute that Darwin paid to organic evolution: "There is grandeur in this view of life."

this view of tite:
Indeed, if you believe, as I do, that intelligent, culture-generating animals werea a
likely outcome of holiogical evolution, then
you might even say the first great evolutionary process naturally spawned the second, which has since taken over as the great
modler of the material world. In this view,
the kind of global brain now taking shape
has been in the cards not just since the
Stone Age but since the primordial ooze; it
has been, in some sense, life 6 sectiony.

This aura of inexorability has led some people to wax poetia about cosmic purpose. The Jesuit theologian Pierre Teilhard de Chardin, writing at mideentury, long before the Internet, nonetheless discerned a thinking envelope of the earth 'that he dubbed the 'noosphere.' This was the thinking envelope of the earth' that he dubbed the 'noosphere.' This was the trans, and would lead to 'Point Omega,' where brotherly love would reign supreme. Now, nearly a half-century after Teil-

hard's death, we have cause to be less sanguine about this noosphere business. Viewing the noosphere up close and personal—from the inside—we can see that its potential for good and evil is about

WHAT END TO THE MEME? Cybercafes are another link in the global brain

equal. The Internet can unite people across distance, but it is indifferent to whether they are chess players, crusading environmentalists or neo-Nazis.

And, for all the benefits that keep us plugging into the Internet, it can be alienating, (is if just me, or is e-mail a much poorer substitute for facet-io-face contact than a phone call is? And if so, why and letting e-mail covered out my phone calls?) There is indeed the sense sometimes that, like neurons, we abordinate ourselves to the efficiency of the large conditions of the control of th

Yet, in the end, we are free to use the technology, however we want, even if it takes real effort, inspired by a touch of resentment toward our would-be technological master. We can in theory follow Emeron's advice: "Let man serve law for man. Live for friendship, live for love." Maybe all along it was the destiny of our species to be emmeshed in a worst of the manney of the ma



NEW

Federal agents are scrambling to stop a new Y2K worry: terror

By JOHANNA MCGEARY

HE TERROR OF TERRORISM IS WHAT you don't know. You can listen all you want to warnings to be vigilant. Cope can scan crowds; dags can sniff luggage; border crossings can be tightened; you can report parcels left unattended. But if—when—if we warned. We're not confident we can stop it, admits an Administration official.

Nonetheless, the Clinton team is determined to try. It lives in dread of an NSSE-the Disneyesque abbreviation for a national-security special event that triggers special precautions. But with Y2K happening all across the world, a flood of threats has washed in from every corner of the globe, and suspicious characters have been arrested. There's no shortage of danger out there. The government has conducted drills in 27 cities for an NSSE, but the real strategy is "Raise your defenses and plan for the aftermath." So when the Administration's heavy hitters convened in the basement of the White House Monday afternoon to hash over a subject so sensitive that few of their top aides were allowed in, they had a surfeit of possibilities to worry about but precious little that was concrete and even less they could do.

What got the government on edge also seeped through to the public. The State Department issued two warnings about possible overeas attacks. The 7st close in with an alert for mail bombs, further raising the temperature. A crowIUSA To daugiCallup poil on Thursday found that is likely by New Year's Eve. 1et at the same time, official after official trotted out with reasoning words to acobe the jitters, and the same official after official throtted possible size. See "See Inches to the public and the same official after day of the same of the

The President is the man who will ul-

timately bear the blame if something happens. But his top aides came away from their Monday confab with more questions than answers. They've developed a had case of nerves since a suspicious Algerian was arrested at the Washington State-Canada border two weeks ago. But they have uncovered no mother lode of hard information about his plans. "You don't know what's true," says a senior intelligence official. "But the political price of making a mistake in judging is so high." Is the chief threat lurking abroad or at home? Is Osama bin Laden masterminding a spectacular millennial blast, or

Today the fastest-rising practitioners of the sneak attack-what the Pentagon likes to call using "asymmetric warfare" to slip past America's vast military superiority-are fanatics pursuing hate. "The normal restraints on the use of violence don't apply to them," says Steven Simon, assistant director at London's International Institute for Strategic Studies. These kinds of terrorists, he says, "want a lot of people watching and a lot of people dead. important, he adds, "they want God watching. That's why they don't care about claims of responsibility."

They're by no means all Muslim ei-

charged with organizing the embassy bombings that killed 224 in Kenya and Tanzania two years ago. But even he represents only one part of the new-style problem: hundreds or perhaps thousands of tiny cells, each made up of a few likeminded zealots, nearly impossible to penetrate and linked only loosely through shared finances and training grounds.

In fact, the U.S. believes it has kept bin Laden pretty well bottled up since his Africa attacks. The cruise missiles that leveled his Afghan hideaway have driven him into a sleepless life of hide-and-seek. Though his protectors, the Taliban gov-

LL THEY STRIKE?



MONTE KIM MILLER leads a Christian extremist cult that could tury plent in the U.S. or Israel



ASAHARA, A nrikvo lea said he is sorry for a Tokyo gas attack, but the cult is growi



NASRALLAH

MANUEL MARULANDA VELEZ. a targets U.S



HATTAB he group of supe nt Alge rists. So



MOUSA ARU MARZOOK led Hamas before ng deported to Qutar. His active and angry



OSAMA RIN LADEN is believed to ha a network of militard more in 52 countries

would something come from an un- ther. Israel is seriously preparing to known, homegrown wacko?

Terrorism has undergone a sea change since the old days of skyjackings and hostage taking. Back then, the who and the why were known: leftists like the Red Brigades and the Baader-Meinhof gang, nationalists like the I.R.A., the P.L.O. and the Kurdish Workers' Party, and state sponsors like Syria and Iran, all with rational political objectives. In an odd way, the older forms of state-sponsored terror were easier to manage. They were tactical ploys with built-in limits to the damage that could be inflicted if the groups hoped to win hearts and minds to their causesand the perpetrators left an address for retaliation.

guard against end-of-time Christians hoping to speed the arrival of the Messiah by prompting Armageddon through an assault on Jerusalem's Temple Mount, holy to Iews and Muslims both. More dangerous still are the mystery crazies out there. The worst U.S. attack, the 1995 bombing in Oklahoma City that killed 169, was perpetrated by a couple of homegrown disgruntled ex-soldiers. American millenarian sects, antigovernment militias and white supremacists who believe 2000 heralds the advent of racial war have wreaked their share of damage

The most notorious exemplar, though, is bin Laden, the Saudi-born terror kingpin

ernment in Afghanistan, still refuse to hand him over, he is constrained not to tick them off. The U.S. warned the Taliban again last week to expect harsh reprisals if bin Laden acts. They responded that he cannot even use fax or phone to direct his enterprises, but U.S. officials don't believe it.

What Washington does claim is that American intelligence has taken down more than two dozen of bin Laden's cells in the past two years. In the summer of 1998, the U.S. got wind of a serious plot against the U.S. embassy in Tirana, Albania, evacuated the facility and worked with Albanian authorities to corral the suspects. Last fall in Germany, local authorities arrested a man thought to be bin

We don't want to get caught with our socks down again. "Senior U.S. official

STATE OF THE PERSON.

Laden's head of procurement in Europe, allegedly on the prowl for weapons of mass destruction. And earlier this month, acting on a tip, Jordan rounded up 13 terrorists with possible links to bin Laden who were plotting, says an Amman official, to blitz the U.S. embassy, Christ's haptismal place on the Jordan River and the tomb of Moses near Mount Nebo, all haunts of foreign tourists.

Washington insists it is watching not only bin Laden's cells but also dozens of other potentially dangerous groups from its special Counter Terrorism Center in Virginia. Though the best way to track lax place to cross into the U.S. But around 6 p.m. on Dec. 14. Diana Dean, an inspector working that checkpoint, was doing her usual routine for travelers getting off the ferry from Vancouver: Where are you going? What do you have with you? When she came to the man in the rented Chrysler, her attention was piqued by his shaking hands. Dean asked the man to step out of his car and set in motion the search that would send a frisson of fear all the way to Washington.

Not only did he carry several false identity cards alongside his Canadian passport in the name of Benni Noris, but Group, a radical group in Algeria renowned for indiscriminate and barbarous acts of violence in their quest to turn the country into an Islamic republic. But Washington wants to know very badly whether Ressam is a free-lancing foot soldier for bin Laden. The leader of Ressam's French cell has been identified as Fateh Kamel, thirtyish, an Algerianborn naturalized Canadian who later set up shop in Montreal to gather money and matériel but was arrested last April in Jordan and then extradited to France. Another member of the group, said French authorities, was Saïd Atmani, an

VILS. AGENCIES PREVENT TERRORISM



Dozens of agencies are teaming up to prevent and combat terrorism this New Year. Here's bow:



WHO DOES IT: CIA NSA NRO (National Reconnaissance Office)

HOW IT WORKS: Orbiting space satellites listen for signals and take pictures of places like Osama bin Laden's camp. The nmblem: they can't



Infiltrate Terrorists

WHO DOES IT: CIA (abroad) FBI (at home) HOW IT WORKS: Agencies look for potential tumcoats within termrist groups to get inside

information, but this method is rarely successful. Volunteers are very hard to recruit.



Shared Intelligence

WHO DOES IT: FRI CIA NSA HOW IT WORKS: The U.S. coordinates with foreign intelligence agencies on

the activities, whereabouts and connections of suspected terrorists. This land of information sharing is critical in preventing terronsm



Monitor Ports On-Site **Policing** and Borders

WHO DOES IT: Border Patrol, U.S. Customs, ATF HOW IT WORKS: Officials check nassnorts and other ID, question passengers and look for anyone or

anything suspicious

it's effective.

Police agencies presence in all have 19,000 cops spread throughout entry. Drudgery, but the five boroughs.



these groups would be to infiltrate them, that poses a nearly insuperable problem. "Terrorist cells are frequently very small groups of people who are all related to each other," says a CIA defender. "You don't just suddenly make yourself a cousin of somebody."

What's scary is the unknown terrorist. Last week's case of Administration anxiety came largely from the sudden appearance of a 32-year-old Algerian named Ahmed Ressam. Trying to sneak into the U.S. from Canada, he was caught by luck as much as diligence. The 3,000-odd-mile northern border of the U.S. is as porous as Swiss cheese. Some checkpoints are screened only by video camera. The one at Port Angeles, Wash., where Ressam was arrested, might have seemed like a sleepy, the well of his car trunk revealed a chilling cache: 10 plastic bags loaded with 118 lbs of urea, two 22-oz. jars three-fourths full of a volatile liquid similar to nitroglycerine and four small boxes containing circuit boards connecting Casio watches to 9-volt detonating devices. The man trying to enter the U.S. 17 days before the millennium was carrying enough explosive material to take out the Seattle Space Needle. He was also carrying a plane ticket to London, via New York. Target, or escape route?

According to French experts, the suspect quickly identified as Ahmed Ressam was all too familiar in Paris. Officials say he belongs to "an extremely dangerous network of Islamic fundamentalists" intent on an "international holy war." He might connect to the Armed Islamic Algerian zealot who may have roomed

with Ressam in Montreal Atmani may be the man American police are still searching for: an accomplice, thought possibly to have fled from the ferry-along with "sleeper" associates already hiding somewhere in the U.S. It's likely that at least one other person would have been required to transform the volatile chemicals in Ressam's trunk into bombs. The chemistry alone could take a couple of days: the assembly process would have been tricky as well. Ressam's chosen crossing point seemed amateurish: he would stand out among the sparse travelers. And though he could be a lone crank with a totally fanciful notion of what it takes to perpetrate mayhem, if he is not, it means several other people have to be in on the plot.

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44 Normal restraints on the use of violence don't apply. "

-Steven Simon

French official, adding, "There are probably other Ressams out there right now.

The Ressam in U.S. custody was charged Wednesday with five counts of activities that are possibly terror linked. He has entered a not guilty plea, and he is not cooperating with police-it took five FBI agents just to wrestle a set of fingerprints from him-and the U.S. still has no idea what he was up to. His trail through Canada includes a history of eluding authorities, acquiring the Noris passport using a fake baptismal certificate and stealing a computer from a car in 1998. But Canadian au-

an woman trying to smuggle another Algerian with a phony French passport into the U.S. Although bomb-sniffing dogs alerted border officials to possible traces of explosives in her car, FBI tests uncovered none in the vehicle. Despite the fact that investigators have no idea whether the woman, Lucia Garofalo, was abetting terrorism, and have found no connection to Ressam, they are taking no chances. They found enough other signs for concern: her car was registered to still another Algerian, Brahim Mahdi, and her cell phone was registered in his name until last summer.

"It's a multiheaded monster," says a | at the Vermont border detained a Canadi- | like. "I think everybody but Jim Kallstrom is coming," snapped the mayor. Some 10,000 policemen have been ordered to mingle with the crowd while bomb-sniffing dogs will patrol the city's underground tunnels. Israel plans to deploy 12,000 security people in and around Ierusalem and other cities on New Year's Eve weekend.

The flurry, yeering from caution to calm and back again, bothered some officials who feared that pronouncements urging "vigilance" contributed to the terror phobia. "It's not that there's not a significant risk out there," said a senior Pentagon official. "It's just that running around setting your hair

TARGETS OF OPPORTUNITY?



New York City

THE SCENE: Two million neonle are expected in Times

THE PLANS: No specific threats have been received, but New York will deploy 10,000 police and is considered the best prepared city in the country for possible chemical, biological or other attacks



Washington THE SCENE: The

100,000 people are expected on the Mall

THE PLANS: Federal agencies like the FRI will be on high alert. Some 3.500 D.C. police officers-the entire force_will be on duty on extended shifts throughout the



Seattle

THE SCENE: Celebrations near the Space Needle may draw 50,000 THE PLANS: In the

wake of Ressam's arrest, authorities have circled the area with fencing. canceled a pyrotechnic performance art piece, and will partygoers



London

THE SCENE: The Oueen and other luminaries will celebrate at the Millennium Dome

THE PLANS: Massive police presence and special permits will help British cops ensure that the quant-10 000 are expected-will be as well controlled as a small party



Jerusalem

THE SCENE: worshippers are expected at the Temple Mount and

other areas THE PLANS: Electronic surveillance and metal detectors will gird the Temple Mount, A special force will be backed by 6,400 cops and 5,500 civil guards



Rome

THE SCENE: Some 40,000 are expected at St. Peter's THE PLANS: Police

have been beefing up security in the Via Veneto and Spanish Steps areas. especially around American facilities Bomb dogs will be at airports, train stations and major

events on fire-and putting it out with a hammeris probably not the right approach.

So what is? The Administration wants to be seen doing something, but any real counterterrorism must of necessity be kept secret. Part of the noise is psywar to put terrorist wannabes on notice, part is Washington's habitual CYA-cover your you-know-what. Says a senior U.S. official: "We don't want to get caught with our socks down again [as in Kenya and Tanzania]. If we warn people and nothing happens, they may be a little ticked off, but that's better than saying nothing if there's a chance something bad is going to happen." - Reported by Massimo Calabresi, Viveca Novak and Mark Thompson/Washington, Thomas Sancton/ Paris, Susan Kuchinskas/Seattle, Rahimullah Yusufzai/Peshawar with other bureaus

thorities who held him in jail for two weeks for the theft apparently never crosschecked his fingerprints with provincial police, immigration or international intelligence agencies. French officials complain bitterly about the "weak" and "passive" attitude of the Canadians even when visiting magistrates showed them the complete dossier on Ressam, documenting his frequent contacts with a band of gangsterterrorists who used theft to finance their plots. "They dragged their feet on everything," says a French official.

Now investigators in at least three countries are scrambling to uncover Ressam's story. Washington moved swiftly to tighten the free-and-easy border crossings with Canada. Only a few days after Ressam was caught, alarm intensified when guards

He is suspected of being a member of the violent Algerian Islamic League. Mahdi denies knowing anything about the league and having connections to any terrorists. Garofalo's lawyer says she will plead

not guilty to the passport and immigration charges. "Sometimes things are not what they appear to be," the lawyer said. All these suspicious activities pushed

the U.S. State Department to issue a second travel alert for the year-end, while cities playing host to huge outdoor New Year's Eve celebrations stepped forward to promise, to the contrary, that revelers would be safe. New York City mayor Rudy Giuliani disputed the precautionary urging of former FBI official James Kallstrom to stay away from Times Square's giant party-just the kind of gathering terrorists

Putin gets a boost as a new centrist party scores a coup

By PAUL QUINN-JUDGE MOSCOW

SISMAIS NOT A LAND ACCUSTOMB.

To election—to say nothing of electoral surprises. But last week the country got a big one. Within an hour of the polis' closing in an hour of the polis' closing in an hour of the polis' closing in an hour parameters elections party called Unity rook the lead and held it or most of the night as results came in from across. Russia's 11 time zones. And though in the final faulty Unity had slapped behind the Communist Party; it was an astanding upset. A group that was founded just three months ago and that had scarce-to-make the communistial party is considered to the community and the same process in the control of the community and the same process in the control of the community and the same process in the control of the community and the same process in the control of the c

This was, however, an unusual election, and not just in the outcome. Outwardly democratic, it was in fact an exercise in political ruthlessness. The TV marathons that tracked Unity's surge were the nearest to Western-style elections that these polls got. Much of the campaign was an enigma. There were few rallies, cross-country tours by party leaders, debates or televised appeals. Instead there was what Russian politicians euphemistically call technology: a stream of invective on state TV. Most of this was instigated by the Kremlin and aimed at discrediting the one bloc thought to present any risk to Boris Yeltsin: the Fatherland-All Russia coalition, led by former Prime Minister Yevgeni Primakov and Moscow mayor Yuri Luzhkov

The "technology" worked. While the Unity Party ended up neck and neck with the communists. Fatherland-All Russia came in a disappointing third. It was an expression of what Russian philosopher Nikoals Berdyave described as Russia's split soul: torn between the attraction of anarchy on the one hand and the desire for a firm and the control of the control of the control theory of the control of the control of the though a russian sorted for a russian time.

They found him in 47-year-old Prime Minister Valdmir Puth: his youth, his sportsman's bearing, his precisely phrased and brutally delivered statements—also cdifferent from the doddering Yeltsin and his mangled, half-incomprehensible public ut-terances. In the past few months, as Russian troops have streamed into Chechrya, Puthir's popularity has soared. And though the presidential elections won't take place until next June, the Duma outcome was widely seen as a sign of Puthir's strength. A vote for Unity

was, in most Russian minds, a vote for Putin. Immediately after last weeks results were known, the Prine Minister's aides fanned out among the news bureaus of Muscoudrying home the presidency. They admitted slight embarrassment about the wildby biased coverage of the campaign on state TV. But they maintained, Putin's endorsement of Unity was essential.

Unity's leaders, almost invisible during he campaign, were silent after it. It is a peculiar party. Unity has virtually no platform, almost no organization (especially in contrast to the nation's Communist Party) and only a handful of visible leaders. What it does have is the backing of the Kremlin. The party was formed last September by Sergei Shoigu, who serves as Putin's Emergencies Minister, a position in which he dealt with natural and man-made disasters.

Unity's creators—a small group of people in and around the "Family," as Peltsin's aides and hangers-on are known—wanted a reassuringly predictable election. "Were you surprised by the results?" a reporter from the daily *Kommeranta* sked Talyana Dyachenko, Yeltsin's daughter and aide and one of the most powerful figures behind the throne. "Come on," she replied. "What surprises? Everything was precisely



calculated.* The day after the elections, when other parties were crying foul or doing deals, a Unity official said there would be no party press conference. "We don't see the need," he explained. A TV team that tried to film Unity headquarters found no one there.

With the backing of allies. Unity will have about as many sests as the communists. The communists once again are loudy declaring victory, but Putn is undoubtedly quite satisfied. The communists don thave enough votes to block legislation, but the vote was good enough to encourage communist leader Gennadi Zyuganov to run for President again next June. This is exactly what the Kremlin wants. Kremlin

controllers know that Zyuganov, wooden and thin-skinned, is a weak campaigner, and they will be able to pitch the contest as a race between the old and the new. The big loser in the election, however, is Primakov. Few now remember his announcement on the eve of the election that he would run for President. Primakov's bloc will end up with a respectable number of controllers in the second largest group in the Duma, the party of the leader in waiting.

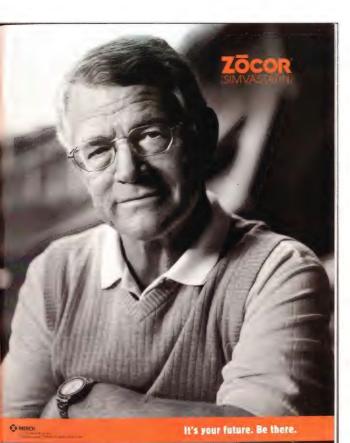
As Putin basks in the afterglow of his victory, he may have forgotten some of the threats that still lurk on the path to the

presidency. At the moment they seem very remote, but in Russis things change fast. There is the specter of Chechinya, where a single disaster—if it can break through the military is ness blockaid to the war and the Prime Minister. Then other is the truculence of Yellsin, who tends to fire overy uscessful Prime Minister. The other is the truculence of Yellsin, who tends to fire overy uscessful Prime Ministers. Puttin's aides says this will not happen. But should Yellsin decide to dump Putti, the Kremlin's electional technicians may return to last week's created and the same spin on them washes the properties of the properties by Andrew Meier and Vall Xeadwood Will vaporine letted.—Will vaporine by Andrew Meier and Vall Xeadwood Will Xeadwood.

Suddenly, lowering my high cholesterol became even more important than football.

Head Coach Dan Reeves

Only six weeks before one of the most important games of my life, I felt a strange pain in my chest - and wanted to ignore it. I mentioned it to my doctor, who encouraged me to get it checked out the next day. What they found was unlike any opponent I had ever faced: three of my arteries were more than 90 percent blocked. I was suffering from heart disease and had to undergo emergency bypass surgery. Fortunately, I had a full recovery, and was even able to coach my team in the biggest game of the season four weeks later. Looking back. I wish I had done some of the things I am doing now to take better care of myself. Some of those things include a ballor diot, respins excertise, and taking ZOCOR to help significantly lower my total chalesterol. When diet and exercise are not enough. ZOCOR can help people with high cholesterol and heart disease live a longer life by reducing the risk of a heart attack, important ranslaterations: ZOCOR is a prescription medication, so you should ask your doctor or healthcare professional if ZOCOR is right for you. ZOCOR isn't for everyone, including women who are pregnant or nursing or who may become pregnant, people who are allergic to any of its ingredients, or anyone with liver disease. Unexplained muscle pain or weakness could be a sign of a rare but serious side effect and should be reported to your doctor right away. Your doctor may do simple blood tests before and during treatment with ZOCOR to check for liver problems. Be sure your doctor knows about medications you may be taking in order to avoid any serious drug interactions. With so much to look forward to, don't let high cholesterol and heart disease take you out of the game. For mure information (all 1-888-463-7250 or visit www.coror.com. Talk to your doctor to see if ZOCOR is right for you.





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USES OF ZOCOR

2000R as prescription drug that a undertable as an addition to det for many patients with high cholesteral views dared accessor are renderated. For extending with operand prescription of Cholesteral views dared accessor are renderated. For extending with operand prescription of (CHI) and high cholesteral, 2000R is underted as an addition to det for moles the risk of death per indicusing control and an addition of the child prescription of prescription of the children of the children of the children of prescription of the children of the children of the children of prescription of the children of the children of prescription of the children of the children of prescription of prescription

WHEN ZOCOR SHOULD NOT BE USED

Some people should not take ZOCOR. Discuss this with your doctor

ZOCOR should not be used by patients who are allergic to any of its ingredients. In addition to the active ingredient simivastatin, each tablet contains the following mactive ingredients. cellulosis lactoles magnesium searant; iron cixides, talc, titanium dioxide, and starch. Bufyahed internavanisciale is added as a preservative.

Patients with liver problems: 2000R should not be used by patients with active liver disease or repeated blood test results indicating possible liver problems. (See WARNINGS.)

Wamen who are or may become pregnant: Pregnant women should not take 2000R because it may harm the fetus. Wamen of childhearing age should not take 2000R makes it is slightly unilitiely that they will become pregnant. If a woman does become pregnant while on 2000R, she should stop taking the drug and talk to her doctor at once.

Women who are breast-feeding should not take ZOCOR

WARNINGS

Marquist. This year deather right haven jirgus assprises are an unstabilistic market point. Assistance of the control of the

Because there are risk it a containing therapy with 2000 W with the drops listed allows, very doctor should containly weigh the potential benefits and risk. He on the should all one report of the property o

If you have conditions that can increase your risk of muscle it residence, which is the recall causes kidely departs, varie doter behalfe interportely without of retay COCOR. Asso, since there are no known adverse committence of hirthy depolage thereby with COCOR, treatment should be stapped, are for any part of the residence and processor, and when any major amended are carried as conditions occurs. Discuss this with your dector, who can explain these conditions to you.

Liver: About 1% of patients who took ZOCOR in clinical trials developed elevated levels of some liver express. Patients who had these increases usually had no symptoms. Elevated liver express usually returned to normal levels when therapy with ZOCOR was stopped.

In the ZOCOR Survival Study, the number of patients with more than one liver easymer level elevation to preter than 3 times the normal upper limit was no different observed byte and EVOCOR and So placebo groups. Only 8 adients no ZOCOR and So op blacebo discontinued therapy due to elevated liver anyme levels. Patients were started on 20 mg of ZOCOR, and one third had their doce mande 10 mg of ZOCOR.

Your decire should perform residies blood tests to check these enzymes before you start earning with 200 mad persidically hereafter (for example, encamenably) for your first because it will 200 mad persidically hereafter (for example, encamenably) for your first long does should receive an additional start of the example of the exa

Tell your doctor about any liver disease you may have had in the past and about how much alcohol you consume. 2000R should be used with caution in patients who consume large amounts of alcohol

PRECAUTIONS

Before starting treatment with ZOCOR* (similastatin), try to lower your cholesterol by other methods such as died, exercise, and weight loss. Ask your doctor about how best to do this. Any other medical problems that can cause high cholesterol should also be treated.

Drug interactions: Because of possible senous drug interactions, it is important to tell your dector what other drugs you are taking, including those obtained without a prescription.

2000R can interact with cyclosorius (Sandemnune), Taconarsie, Isabonasson, Lodd, nater, eighturusyin, dutintomyon, NH protesse whibiton, and netandone, Isobe MARINESS, Muscle). Some plannist basic lipid olivering apents similar to 2000R and cosmania anticoagulants (a type of bood timiner) have expensed bleeding and/or increased blood clienting time. Plannish stating labers medicare should have their food stated define straing bettery with 2000R and distingtion of the common should be considered to state define straing pleansy with 2000R and distingtions of the common should be considered to state define straing pleansy with 2000R and distingtions of the common should be considered to state define straing pleansy with 2000R and distingtions of the common should be considered to the common should be considered to the common should be common should be considered to the common should be common should be considered to the common should be considered to the common should be commo

Cestral Nervous System Tablicity, Chaser, Matthess, Ingalment of Fertility, List most procredited disp., 2000/IR with serverpoint to be tested on animals before it was marked for humanius. Offer these tests were despired to above the lighter drug concentrations than humans, achieve at incommended desiring, is some tests. the animals and damage to the review is the constral nerview system. In actuals of more within high does of 2000/IR with highest of craims in hypos of concerns humans increased. No evidence of mustators of or damage to openin making hypos of concerns that one of the concerns that the contraction of the contrac

Pregnancy: Pregnant women should not take 2000R because it may harm the fetus

Select in consumino, has not been stabledingd in studies with lips diversing agents similar to 2000R. These labes been are expected to their detects of the selection and operation parties in their diversion of the selection of the been one regiment. If a womant does become regiment if it is worth of the selection of the select

Nursing Mothers: Drugs taken by nursing mothers may be present in their breast milk. Because of the potential for serious adverse reactions in nursing intants, a woman taking ZOCOR should not breast-feed. (See WHEN ZOCOR SHOULD NOT BE USED.)

Pediatric Use: ZOCOR is not recommended for children or patients under 20 years of age. -

SIDE EFFECTS

When a perior solvant in trainment with DOOR well. Fromenot, like all prescription drops, 2000A cours and one them, and other all them can be some. See effect with or coor are set usually made and not well. Only your conduct can result the train we write the prescription of the systems and the second of th

Digestive System: Constitution, diarrhea, updet stomach, gas, hearthurn, stomach pervicramps, anorexa, loss of appetite, nausea, inflammation of the pancreas, hepatitis, jaundice, fathy changes in the fiver, and rarely, severe liver damage and failure, cirrhosis, and liver cancer.

Muscle, Skeletal: Muscle cramps, aches, pain, and weakness; joint pain, muscle breakdown

Nervous System: Dizziness, headache, insomina, hogling, memory loss, damage to nerves causing weakness and/or loss of sensation and/or abnormal sensations, amosty, depression, tremor, loss of balance; psychic disturbances

Skin: Rash, riching, hair loss, dryness, nodules, discoloration

Cyplicense: Durind vision, shared trans ensurban, programssor of statutics, by muscle resources. Hyperaestiming (America) Association, trans counters, an exist carrier of primpine than believe promoted because their programs of the contraction of the contrac

Other: Loss of sexual desire, breast enlargement, impotence
Laboratory Tests: Liver function test abnormalities including elevated alkaline phosphatase and
barupen, thyroid function abnormalities.

NOTE: This summary provides important information about ZOCOR, if you would like more information, ask your doctor or pharmacist to let you read the professional labeling and then discuss it with them.

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Entombed In the Mud

Tragedy in Venezuela: rain mixes with poverty

By TIM PADGETT

HE FLOODS AND MUD SLIDES THAT have devastated Venezuela-and that may have killed as many as 30,000 people-were an all too foreseeable tragedy. Millions of people inhabit Caracas' ranchos, the squalid shantytowns that cling to both sides of the 6,000-ft. mountains ringing the capital. And for decades those people have fought a Sisyphean battle to keep their rickety tin, cardboard and clay-block houses from tumbling down the washed-out slopes during heavy rains. Hundreds have died in past downpours, but as los ranchos kept swelling in size and population, it was only a matter of time before a deluge claimed thousands of lives.

Last week that deluge came-and it wrought what may have been Latin America's deadliest natural disaster of the 1900s, a grim closing note to the continent's century. Fewer than 2,000 bodies had been recovered as of late last week, and a reliable death toll was impossible to calculate as soldiers and rescue workers continued digging near the northern coastal town of La Guaira, just across Mount Avila from Caracas. Still, officials said the toll would certainly surpass 5,000 and could even reach 30,000. "There are bodies in the sea, under mud, everywhere," said President Hugo Chávez, as corpses filled the tarmac at nearby Simón Bolívar Airport. "It's horrible." How horrible was evident in the spectral gaze of Alegra Rangel, who had seen her four small children buried alive, inside the family's car, by a roaring mud slide. "I got out for a moment to see what the noise was," she said, still in shock, "and when I looked back they were gone.

The five days of relentless Caribbean storms left more than 150,000 people homeless amid billions of dollars in damage. Huge swaths of the northern coast, where Venezuela's chief ports and tourist resorts lie. are now uninhabitable. The devastation was doubly erushing because descriptions of the control o





CRUSHING DEVASTATION: Rescuers carry a victim to safety; Los Corales' streets are overrun by rocks and mud

has the hemisphere's largest oil reserves and is America's No. 1 foreign source of route. But because a corrupt ellie. In regollar (dang for big shott), has pillaged the country (oil wealth for generations, Governcountry (oil wealth) for generations, Governton of the country (oil wealth) for generations, Governton of the country (oil wealth) of the country (oil wealth) (or leave the country (oil wealth) of the country (oil wealth) side real exists. In those vertical, collapsiists real exists. In those vertical, collapsiists real exists. In those vertical, collapsiists real exists. In those vertical, collapsists real exists. In those vertical, collapsists real exists. In these vertical, collapsists real exists. In South America. We live in a constant state of meregacy," said one rangho commission of the meregacy, "and one rangho commission of the con-

That is largely why Venezuelans last year elected the populist, corruptionbusting Chávez. A former army paratrooper colonel, he led a bloody but failed coup attempt in 1692 that was widecoup attempt in 1692 that was widetogolfo rule. Many citizens fed up with
copolfo rule. Many citizens complained that Chávez's government
was initially slow to respond to the
disaster. They conceded, however,
that he was doing more than his effete predecessors would probably
have done—dispatching troops to set
up relocation camps and touring the
devestated areas in his trademark

devastated areas in his trademark red beret. On Dec. 15, the day the flooding began, voters approved his new federal constitution, which is intended to make Venezuela a more equitable democracy.

But the charter also gives the fiery and authoritarian Chieves sweeping new executive powers. That is a concern for U.S. of ficials, who are worried about his leftist and often anti-Yankee bent (as well as his warm relations with dictators like Cuba's Fidel Castro). And it's a big reason why offensesious Washington was quick to send millions in nexue and relief along the control of the control

Christmas Postponed

After the big e-holiday: a mountain of packages, a blizzard of complaints

By CHRIS TAYLOR

OR WANT OF A LIGHT SABER, A TOY drum, a doll, a jigsaw puzzle and a Slinky, Elizabeth Bernard almost stopped believing in the e-commerce Santa Claus. The Louisiana mother of three and veteran online shopper chose her presents at Sears' wishbook.com way back on Dec. 6-well within the holiday-delivery comfort zone. But by Dec. 14, her \$250 box of goodies was still stuck in cyber limbo. She dialed customer service, and a cheery representative told Bernard that her order didn't exist. More than 10 anguished calls later, she clicked on FAO Schwarz (fao. com), which rushed the full wish list to her in time to avoid tears under the tree. But Bernard felt burned. "It never occurred to me that it wouldn't be safe to place Christmas in the hands of Sears," she says

If it's any comfort, Bernard is not alone, and neither is Sear. The final days of the Internet's first really big. Christmas were punctuated by a monatian of undelivered packages and a blizzard of complaints: computers that enabled, orders that vanished, items suddenly out of stock or stuck in the warehouse. In a telling field test, the results of which were released with only five shorping days left, said in remibers at Antiful Final Committing tried ordering 480 of that 100 of the committee o

The problems were centred high in the retail pipeline. The worst offenders, according to the Andersen study, were gaint chains trying to jump on the control of the control

Amazon.com and other retailers born on the Web did much better, hitting their



DOTCOM DELUGE: Routing strays at UPS's Hodgkins, Ill., sorting facility—the world's largest

delivery dates nearly 9 times out of 10. The best performers—seemingly against all odds—were the delivery guys. UPS hird 90,000 extra employees for the dotcom season and managed to keep more than 95% of its promises.

But when a single gift can make or break a Christmas, even 95% may not be good enough. In a survey conducted by PeopleSupport.com, only 26% of online holiday shoppers had no complaints. About a third of them could name at least one Web store they will never use again.

This is not to say that first-time Web and the same shall the experience more than they hate trudging through the mall. The e-stores must have been doing somethic right-early indicators point to a \$12 billion cyber. Christmas, way beyond the most optimistic preseason estimates. And since nobody had a clue as to how many folks would actually buy online this year. It's not surprising that a quarter of the orders got trampled in the ensuing stampede.

BEYOND Y2K: NEXT BUG?

JAN. 1 MAY MARK THE END of the Y2K panic, but it does not mean the end of quirky, number-related computer glitches. Next in line: the Feb. 29, 2000, leap-year bug.

Most computers are programmed to give February an extra day in years divisible by four Many are smart enough to know the exception: years divisible by 100 are normally not leap years. But most computers (and probably most humans) are not aware

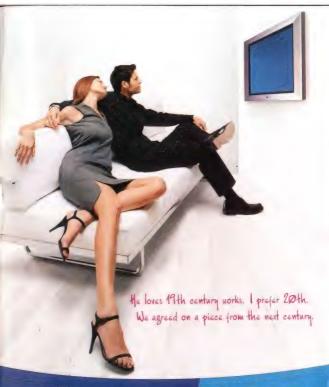
of the exception to the exception: year divisible by 400 are leap years. Confused? Imagine how the folks in tech support feel. Many businesses are putting off computer installations until March 1. Some sites, of course, were better preservers to handle peak-load traffe, the best avoided "ste busy" messages and small-like downtoads. They also kept puzzled shopper of the peak-load traffe, the stepber or offering real-time Instant Messaging, that with customer reps And they avoided apoplectic rages by "integrating" their internetive yestems so that what appears to be in stock on the website corresponds with what's actually on the shelves.

want's actually on the snerves.

Too many stores this year rushed onto the Web, lavishing plenty of each on advertising, but not enough on infrastructure.

They get up a nice ware stilled. The still strength of the strength of the

Of course. Web retailers, because they don't have storefronts, depend for their very existence on establishing good relations with their online customers. For traditional stores, e-commerce is still a tiny fraction of their business; they can afford to make clumsy beginners' mistakes. And they can always press their presence in the mall as an advantage over e-tailers when the Web fails to deliver all those Slinkys and light sabers. Sears, for one. now acknowledges that Elizabeth Bernard "didn't get the customer care she deserved." A few days before Christmas, the retailer finally discovered and dispatched the order that didn't exist-at no charge to her. That's what we call friction-free Web shopping. - With reporting by Melissa August Washington and David Nordan/Atlanta



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Wall Street's **Deep Throat**

A banker is charged with passing tips to an X star

By KARL TARO GREENFELD

HERE IS A RECKLESS STREAK IN MANY of us, a brashness that is usually channeled harmlessly into leisure pursuits like bungee jumping or indulgences such as an extra piece of chocolate-mousse cake. But for James McDermott, 48, the former chief executive of the New York City investment bank Keefe. Bruvette & Woods, that recklessness led to the arms of an adult-video actress and then to the even longer arms of the law. The banker was charged last week with insider trading for allegedly tipping off Kathryn Gannon, 30, better known as Marylin Star, to a series of impending bank mergers. According to federal prosecutors, the Canadian-born actress traded six times on this information and made \$88,000 through an online brokerage account-often investing money McDermott sent via certified checks drawn on a bank account he shared with his wife. McDermott was freed on \$1 million bail last week, and authorities issued an arrest warrant for Gannon, who was believed to be in Canada

I met Marylin Star four years ago dur-

INSIDER: Gannon, a.k.a Marylin Star, bought bank stocks ahead of mergers

ing a video shoot for Wicked Pictures, one of the leading adult production companies. I was writing a story about the \$5 billion adult-entertainment industry, and she represented, in many ways, the heart and dark soul of that industry: a pretty, vivacious, surgically enhanced blond woman who was paid thousands of dollars to have sex on tape.

Before the video camera rolls at a shoot, adult performers present each other with identification and valid-less than 90-day-old-HIV tests to prove that neither performer carries the virus. The exchange is routine and ritualistic, like a coin toss before a football game. I was watching and noticed that Marylin Star's driver's license read Kathryn Akahoshi, prompting me to ask why this blond had a Japanese name. She had become a stripper in Calgary while still a



Los Angeles in the mid-'90s to enter the adult-video business and then diving into a marriage with a Japanese businessman. The couple subsequently divorced. She was articulate and confident, and I got the feeling that for her, real

teenager, hitting

BAILED OUT: A shaken life was what you McDermott goes home did while looking for the next big score. Then she said some-

thing that struck me as unusual coming from an adult-video actress: "I'm really into the stock market

Perhaps that's what drew her to Mc-Dermott, or at least elevated their relationship to the point where she boasted to friends about her "really rich boyfriend." McDermott was certainly a man who knew the market, having worked his way up from entry-level research analyst to CEO of Keefe, Bruvette & Woods, a boutique investment bank. The firm was on the verge of what would have been his crowning achievement, a \$100 million public offering last May. But days before the IPO, the firm canceled the deal when McDermott told his partners he was under investigation by the Securities and Exchange Commission for giving stock tips to a friend. "It wasn't until I saw the subpoena that I saw a name attached to this so-called friend," says John Duffy, the firm's current CEO. "Clearly there were things he didn't tell us. Fortunately, Jim has been gone for six months. I kind of wish it was six years." -With reporting by William Downil/New York



GOTCHA! Drug agents detail results of their

Laundered and **Hung Out to Dry**

Feds use a bogus stock firm to nab traffickers

T'S HARD TO THINK OF ANYONE WHO could resist the call of today's roaring bull market. So when agents of the Drug Enforcement Administration set out to crack a Colombian cocaine ring three years ago, they opened a fully licensed-but also fully bogus-brokerage in suburban Atlanta to get inside the drug world. Even though the customers never made a single stock trade-double-digit stock gains are paltry in contrast to 400% returns on cocaine-the sting paid off last week with federal indictments of five Colombians, who are believed to have ties to the Cali drug cartel, on drug trafficking and money-laundering charges. The indictments capped an international operation in which authorities have so far arrested more than 40 people in the U.S. and abroad and seized some 3,500 kg of cocaine and \$10 million of laundered drug money.

The investigation began after authorities in Cartagena, Colombia, seized 386 kg of cocaine hidden inside containers of frozen fish shipped by a company with a distribution center in Atlanta. Drug agents subsequently opened their phony office and offered to launder funds for suspected traffickers. As it played out, agents picked up drug funds in gym bags, luggage and boxes on the streets of such cities as New York, Dallas, Madrid and Rome. Then, with the help of black-market money changers in Colombia, the dollars were converted into pesos and deposited into the traffickers' Colombian accounts. But much to the dismay of the brokerage firm's clients, their gains turned out to be purely -By Daniel Eisenberg. short term.

Reported by Alain L. Sanders/New York

It's a high-tech hybrid of a wide receiver and a quarterback.





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Wave. A player that are bring it in and air it but. The Mathrola PageWood 2000X
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Poor Grade for Vouchers

A judge flunks Cleveland's use of vouchers for parochial schools. But will that stall the movement?

ALTER MILANCUK'S PUBLIC-SCHOOL schools participating in the voucher prohorror story began early, when his son Derrick spent kindergarten in an overcrowded roomful of students who regularly fought in class and cursed the teacher. Milancuk wanted to transfer Derrick, but his salary as a forklift driver couldn't cover private-school tuition. Yet Milancuk found a way out, thanks to Cleveland's pioneering school-voucher program, which granted him close to \$1,500 in state funds to help enroll Derrick at St. Stanislaus, a nearby Catholic school. Now Derrick wears a crisp uniform. His reading has improved. And the weekly Mass and Bible study have moved Derrick to say his daily prayers without prompting. Says his dad, "The school is really building his faith."

That may prove to be more of a curse than a blessing. Last week a federal judge struck down Cleveland's voucher program, ruling that it violates the constitutional separation of church and state. Citing Jefferson and Madison, Judge Solomon Oliver Jr. wrote that because four-fifths of the private gram are religious, the program robs parents of "genuine choice" between sectarian and secular schools, thus "advancing religion through government-supported religious indoctrination." The decision is the fourth in recent months to bar the use of vouchers in parochial schools, and voucher opponentsmainly teachers' unions and liberal interest groups-see it as a major victory.

Voucher backers-an unusual coalition of inner-city parents and conservative groups-retort that the judge misread both the Cleveland program and the First Amendment. They point out that Cleveland parents who don't like parochial schools can send their kids to the city's regular public schools, or to public charter schools and magnet schools. Clint Bolick, a lawyer for the Institute for Justice, which defended the voucher program, says, "No one can compel a child into the program or into a religious school.

Despite its recent setbacks, the voucher movement is gaining ground in state legislatures and some state courts. This fall

Florida started the first statewide voucher program. And the Wisconsin Supreme Court upheld the use of vouchers in parochial schools in Milwaukee. In the presidential campaign, G.O.P. candidates John McCain and George W. Bush are trumpeting voucher proposals. While Vice President Al Gore launched an ad that calls vouchers a "big mistake," his Democratic opponent Bill Bradley supports them, at least as experiments.

Though the U.S. Suoreme Court has refused to hear several school-choice cases, legal experts suspect the more clear-cut Cleveland case might prod it into action. In the meantime, Judge Oliver is allowing Derrick Milancuk and nearly 4,000 other students in the Cleveland voucher program to remain in their schools while his ruling is on appeal. -By Jodie Morse



A Halfway Win For Gay Couples

OUR YEARS AGO, A GROUP OF LESbian and gay Vermonters got together in the basement of an Episcopal church to plot the redefinition of marriage. Among them were a nurse, a few lawyers and a pair of Christmas-tree farmers. They thought the state should treat their relationships no differently from those heterosexuals

and they eventually brought a lawsuit. Last week the

Vermont Supreme Court agreed with them, sort of. The court ruled, as no appellate court ever had, that gay couples have a right

to the same benefits as heterosexual couples-with one monumentally



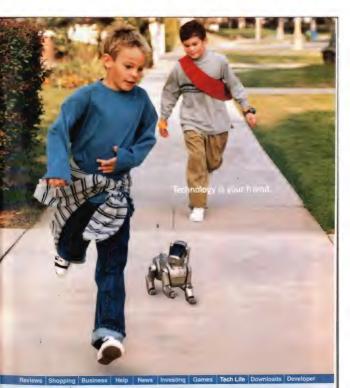
ture to decide how best to extend to gays the perks married people enjoy, such as state tax breaks. It gave lawmakers the option to grant gays marriage licenses, but didn't require that step. The Governor is leaning toward a less controversial alternative: authorization of the arrangement known antiseptically as domestic partnership.

If the state takes that route, the lawvers who initiated last week's case will go back to the state supreme court to argue that domestic partnerships are a separate-but-equal injustice. However, if Vermont decides to allow full marriage rights, gay activists will have a platform from which to challenge the so-called Defense of Marriage Act, a 1996 law banning federal recognition of same-sex marriages.

Nationally, combatants now focus on California, which will hold a referendum on marriage March 7. Robert Glazier, spokesman for the side that opposes gay marriage, says he wants Californians to ensure that "five people in black robes in Vermont don't make this decision for us." -- By John Cloud



MANY URBAN PARENTS say kids do better in Catholic schools





Viewpoint/Eugene Linden

Watch What You Eat

Can consumer power save the planet?

HE SCENE: A COUPLE IS ORDERING DINNER IN A RESTAURANT. THE HUSBAND goes first. "Hmm, nice menu. I think I'll have the Chilean sea bass." "Harry! Remember the ad in the New York Times saying that when those ships net sea bass, they kill millions of birds." "Oh, right, maybe the swordfish then."

"No! They're being fished to extinction. Didn't you hear about the boycott?" "O.K. I'll go with the vegetable platter. What can be wrong with corn? "Are you kidding? Genetically modified corn may kill monarch butterflies." "May I at least have a salad? I have to eat before we go to Home Depot."

"You know we can't shop there, Harry. That ad last year said they purchase wood from an endangered rain forest in Canada.

"Ha! Not so fast. I just saw a Rainforest Action Network ad thanking Home Depot for changing its purchasing policies.

With newspaper ads urging us to save the oceans and forests, and TV spots about global warming, conservation groups are making more noise than ever. The violence of fringe anarchists stole headlines at Seattle's World Trade Organization meeting, but more noteworthy was the huge peaceful demonstration

by greens seeking to make sure trade pacts do not sacrifice the environment. Politicians are paying attention. President Clinton just toughened restric-



campaign, Al Gore and Bill Bradley are fighting for backing from eco-groups. As environmental concern becomes a core value in the U.S.-and in all other industrial nations-conservationists realize they can call on voters and consumers to hold slippery politicians and corporations to account

If the Home Depot campaign is an indication, the greens have a good strategy. Reluctant to be called antibusiness, they refer to "market campaigns" rather than consumer boycotts. To deter corporations from taking

timber from untouched parts of British Columbia's Great Bear Forest, the world's largest vestige of coastal temperate rain forest, the Rainforest Action Network. along with the Sierra Chub and other groups, used a stick and carrot on the big customers of lumber companies. The activists blasted Home Depot for buying Great Bear wood, but when the chain stopped, they ran ads praising the decision.

Other initiatives come from the deep pockets of eco-conscious foundations, such as the Pew Charitable Trust (assets: \$4.7 billion) and the Packard Foundation (\$17 billion). Next year, for example, the Monterey Bay Aquarium, with money from Packard, will lead a movement to persuade consumers to stop eating the endangered Chilean sea bass-similar to last year's campaign that urged diners to "give the swordfish a break." Says Julie Packard, vice chairman of the foundation and executive director of the aquarium: "Government regulations change with each new Administration. Consumer choices can have more lasting effects

To many environmentalists, the most important issue of all is the apparent onset of global warming. To alert the public-and urge reduction of greenhousegas emissions-the National Environmental Trust and the Union of Concerned entists have raised \$11 million to launch history's largest eco-ad campaign.

There's a danger that conservation groups will put out too many messages or that the anarchists who rioted in Seattle will discredit the whole movement. But for now, the greens are betting they can get more of us to think about what we buy and how our pocketbooks can help protect the planet



HEAVY METAL: Even glant models like Ford's

Light Trucks And Dirty Air

New rules will require SUVs to clean up their act

PORT-UTILITY VEHICLES HAVE ALWAYS been odd automotive beasts. Part miniature truck, part muscled-up car, they have all the amenities of a family sedan and all the gas-gulping bulk of a big rig. Now the suv will have to do a little downsizing-at least when it comes to tailpipe emissions. Last week President Clinton announced new rules requiring suvs and other so-called light trucks to put out no more pollution than an ordinary car.

Until now the Environmental Protection Agency has gone pretty easy on light trucks, allowing them to release between 0.7 gram and 1.5 grams of smog-producing nitrogen oxide per mile, in contrast to 0.3 gram for smaller vehicles. The problem is not just the size of trucks and cars, but also the fuel that powers them. Gasoline contains up to 300 parts per million of sulfurmore than enough to foul emission-control devices. Under the new rules, oil refiners must slash that figure to 30 p.p.m. At the same time, automakers must improve the way all vehicles digest fuel, building cars and suvs that emit a bare 0.07 gram of nitrogen oxide per mile.

The changes won't come right awaythe new rules will be phased in slowly between 2004 and 2009-and they won't come cheap. The EPA estimates that consumers will see a le-to-2e per gal, price jump at gas pumps and a \$250 boost in the price of some suvs, though oil companies warn that the fuel costs could be higher. But not too high to outweigh the benefit, say environmentalists. It's time, they contend, for a vehicle that walks like a truck and talks like a truck to begin breathing like a car. -By Jeffrey Khuger



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CINEMA

The Odd Fellows

The unconventional life of Andy Kaufman proves perfect for Hollywood's Boswells of the offbeat

By JEFFREY RESSNER

DDBALLS ARE SCOTT ALEXANDER and Larry Karaszewski's specialtv. Five years ago, the screenwriting partners turned the life of cross-dressing B-movie director Ed Wood into a critically acclaimed film starring Johnny Depp. Next they wrote The People vs. Larry Flynt, a Capraesque portrait of the porno kingpin who won a First Amendment case before the Supreme Court, with Woody Harrelson in the title role. But even for these masters of the "anti-biopic," which they describe as a movie biography of someone who doesn't really deserve one, telling the story of comedian Andy Kaufman presented a challenge.

If they remember him at all, most people think of Kaufman as the bashful foreign mechanic on the sitcom Taxi whose salutation "Tenk you veddy much" became a national catchphrase.
But a small cult of hard-core fans reveres
Kaufman as a performance artist who
upended stand-up comedy to explore his
inner child. He wrestled women for
laughs, created a thuggish alter ego
named Tony Clifton and never let on
where the pranister stopped and the
real person began. When he died of cancer in 1984, at 35, even close friends susposted a hoase.

After months of tracking rumors and talking to Kaufman's family and friends, Alexander and Karaszewski had no clue who the real Andy was or how to structure a screenplay about him. It was only after one of Kaufman's girlfriends told

them "there is no real Andy" that they found the key to their movie—the comic with multiple personalities was actually an invisible man. With that notion as their guide, they wrote Man on the Moon, a movie nearly as ambiguous as Kaufman binself.

Jim Garrey's uneanny portrayal of Kaufman may be the film's main draw, but it is Alexander and Karaszewski's recreation of Kaufman's like, enigmatic and unapologetic, that best captures his anachies pint: "Sure, Jim's performance channeled the guy, but it's all part of a whole, "explains Danny DeVito, who not only produced and ce-stars in Montal words and the produced and ce-stars in Montal man on Tari. "Without a good Kaufreweybody knows you'll wind up emptyhanded. They natided him, baby."

The screenwriters concede that they massaged some facts for dramatic effect. To offset the downbeat reality of Andy's premature death, for example, they took a successful Carnegie Hall show from early in Kaufman's career and recast it as his last hurrah before succumbing to cancer. Several girlfriends were combined into a composite character, played by Courtney Love, and a few other liberties were taken as well. But Kaufman's life remains familiar to those who best know it. "Facts, schmacts, they made him honest," says Bill Zehme, who spent six years researching Kaufman for his comprehensive new book Lost in the Funhouse (Delacorte; 368 pages; \$25.95). "Scott and Larry did impressive research, learned exactly how Andy's life really happened, then threw everything in a Mixmaster and poured out something essentially true.

Though both writers are in their late of So and happly married, each with two kids, they are a study in contrasts. In their spartan Beverly Hills office, the reed-thin Alexander works at his neatly organized desk while the beefy Karaszewski lies on a nearby sofia, surrounded by a mess of scattered papers, barking out lines of brash dialogue. Both are cocky yet self-deprecating and say that

writing about offbeat subjects gives them a sense of creative liberation and inspiration. "We've embraced all these weird true stories because they've allowed us so much freedom," says Varaszrowski.

PRANKSTER: Carrey "channels" Kaufman in an uncanny portrayal



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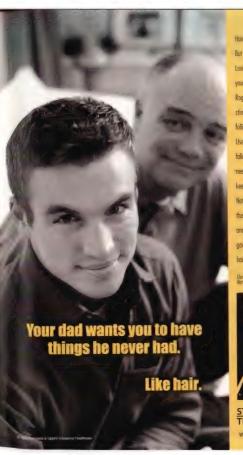
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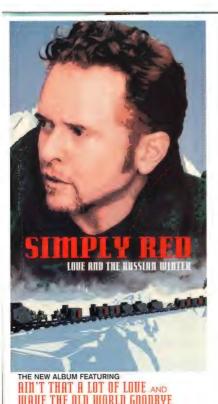
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Their upcoming projects include writing a script about the Mark Brothers that will focus on the comedians' early wild years in vaudeville, and producing films about the flamboyant piants! Liberace, First Brother Billy Carter, and Bolland Stewart, the ublequitous fine with the Brother Billy Carter, and producing the control of the Brother Billy Carter, and produced a nearly every televised sporting event in the 1980s before he snapped violently and was arrested after a shoot out with police. As Alexander explains, "We behave like gentlemen at the studio, but we try to write punk-rock material."

A biopic about the screenwriting duo would probably fade in with obligatory teenage scenes of skinny Scott growing up in Los Angeles and larger Larry in South Bend, Ind., both obsessively making Super-8mm movies. Cut to the late '70s, when these film geeks become roommates at the University of Southern California after discovering a mutual love for trashy horror flicks like Herschell Gordon Lewis' Blood Feast and 2000 Maniacs. Now jump-cut to 1990, when they sell an original comedy about a bad seed called Problem Child but become dejected by the unfunny film that is made. To cheer themselves up, they write a spec script about the worst auteur in cinema history, Ed Wood. Batman director Tim Burton reads it and signs on, and when the movie garners critical praise, the guys decide to stick with their new formula. "Most biopic pitches you hear in Hollywood are about 'The first person to blahblah-blah," says Columbia's executive vice president of production, Michael Costigan, who oversaw The People us. Larry Flynt. "But Scott and Larry are not concerned about a particular person's achievements as much as they are about their subject's passion, especially when it has a slanted angle.

Not all those angles have worked out. A comedy they hoped to produce last year about pioneering sex researcher Alfred Kinsey fell apart during the development process. A film about disco icons the Village People derailed when they couldn't obtain creative control. An homage to the kid-show character H.R. Pufnstuf came close to being produced several times but still hasn't been made. And then there are the dozens of offcenter biopic ideas that people are continually bringing them-baseball manager Billy Martin, TV preacher Gene Scott. sideshow freak Johnny Eck, pin-up girl Bettie Page

Once they've finished writing the Marx Brothers script for DeVito's Jersey Films production company, however,





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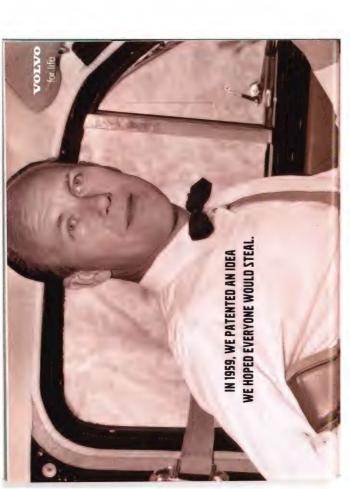
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WHAT LIFE WAS LIKE IN THE YEAR 1000

"Poppies, hemp, and darnel were scavenged, dried, and ground up to produce a medieval hash brownie known as 'crazy bread."





THE YEAR 1000 Robert Lucey and Danny Danzin

LITTLE, BROWN AND COMPANY

Alexander and Karaszewski say they'll hold off on show-business bios for a while. Indeed, next year will see the release of their joint directorial debut, a comedy starring Norm Macdonald as a downtrodden chauffeur. They've also written a live-action version of the TV cartoon series The Ietsons. Meanwhile, Carrey liked their Kaufman script so much he brought them in to adapt Henry's List of Wrongs, an unpublished novel about a ruthless businessman seeking forgiveness. Not a biopic in the bunch. which is O.K. with Alexander and Karaszewski. It's time, they feel, to make up some lives of their own.

REVIEW

A Paean to a Pop Postmodernist

SHORT WEIRD CAREER OF ANDY KALIFMAN POSES A SINGLE OVERriding issue: Was he a self-conscious genius of the put-on, cleverly calculating his effects, which were ever poised on the thin line that separates childish innocence from transgression? Or was he just another of those sociopaths, unable to tell right from wrong, funny from unfunny, whom the popular culture occasionally dredges up to amuse and confuse us?

Milos Forman's film Man on the Moon, and Jim Carrey's performance as the artist constantly in question, don't attempt to answer that conundrum.

Both merely present Kaufman with a dispassionate, ultimately hypnotizing objectivity. It is very possibly the best work each man has done, and assuredly the best thing screenwriters Scott Alexander and Larry Karaszewski have done in a joint career devoted to odd fellows-Ed Wood, Larry Flynt-coolly observed

The film somewhat scants Kaufman's only widely popular success, as Latka, the "foreign man" of Taxi. But all his other creations are here in full: the Mighty Mouse lip syncher, the Elvis impersonator, the wrestler who challenged women in the audience. And, of course, Tony Clifton, the hostile Las Vegas lounge

Carrey as the dark alter ego Tony Clifton

singer. Carrey is easy in all those guises but never frantic for our favor. He gives a wonderfully disciplined performance

Kaufman rightly objected to being called a comedian. But he was, perhaps, a mordant self-satirist, perpetually in touch with, loving and loathing, his inner child, the lonely little Long Island boy, consoled by his obsessive interest in the trashiest manifestations of pop culture. It was his luck to come on the scene in the '70s, just as a generation that had been shaped-blighted-by the same pop materials was arriving at self-consciousness. The natural impulse of the members of that generation was to nostalgize pop culture and their own innocent response to it. On the other hand, it was hard not to feel betrayed by the tinniness of what they had played on their toy record players, the empty sensations they had caught on TV. Kaufman spoke both to the treasured remnants of their naiveté and to their angry sense of betrayal

According to a recent profile of Kaufman in the New Yorker by Julie Hecht, who hung out with him in those days, he spoke about killing himself on television, which would have been, for him, the perfect summarizing gesture. Probably he was kidding. But his self-destructive and endlessly confrontational relationship with networks, concert managers and audiences was the great theme of his career. He was always disconcertingly catching everyone between laughter and outrage. And the cookies-and-milk treat he sometimes offered later never quite healed that ambiguity. Man on the Moon doesn't either. It just gives us Andy, the pop postmodernist, and permits us to make what we will of -By Richard Schickel

him, which is a fascinating activity.



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The "Why" of Creation!

ournalists write articles that ask, "Why are we here? What does it all mean?" Yet neither the journalists, scientists nor religionists seem

journalists, scientists for legigloints seems willing to consider answers to those questions provided by the late Richard W. Wetherill. An national magazine article suggested, "Even though physicists and astronomers could answer questions as to the when or what of creation, they could never answer 'why.' For that

reason, in the 21st century, nothing will easily weaken the tidal pull that religion holds for most people."

I am reminded of the purported reason Gallow was not able to commine the Church Fathers in the 17th century that planet earth revolved around the sun. They resolutely refused to look through his telescope to view the confirming evidence. We are told that the recentation of his findings had survival value for Galileo, but it did not change the reality that the earth did, in fact, revolve around the sun.

Over the last decade, we have published one-page advertisements in several national newspapers and magazines declaring the reality of a behavioral law, a law of nature. It is a social law that was identified by Wetherill, and it states: Right action gets right results; wrong action gets wrong results. The law further defines right action as only those thoughts, words and actions that are all together logical (workable), appropriate to the situation, and merally sound.

Up to the present writing, every person of strategic influence in society has steadfastly refused to look through Wetherill's telescope of behavioral reality to view the confirming evidence of nature's social law. The majority of such persons do acknowledge that the human race has been and still is awash in wrong results. Yet, uniformly, they evade investigating nature's remedy.

Various research findings have alleviated certain of the deveatating wrong results of past centuries, but what of society's present-day wrong results? As long as people are out of touch with the reality of the social law, mounting wrong results will continue to harass society. Newscasts will continue to report on people's inhumane treatment of one another, polluting our social environment.

Conforming with nature's social law is not an unproved theory. There is a small group of people living near Philadelphia who have adjusted their thinking and

behavior to conform with what is logical, appropriate and moral—not perfectly yet but with escalating right results and decining wrong results. Many of them live in a small apartment building which they have managed and occupied for seven trangul years.

In addition, they own and operate a profitable distribution business that had sales of \$169.6 million in 1998 and now is providing employment for more than a thousand people in Pennsylvania, Florida, at several regional distribution centers nationwide and two offshore locations. The social law of right action is the foundation of

their business activities—not executed perfectly yet but with escalating right results and declining wrong results.

Children are taught that centuries ago our ancestors falsely believed the earth was flat and seafaring men were fearful of venturing out of sight of land because their ships would sail over the edge. When adventurous explorers eventually did circumnavigate the globe, that false belief was put to rest. The time is here when the false belief that individuals are entitled to get their own way and to behave in any manner they choose also needs to be put to rest. Have you considered that human behavior is intended to resolve the "Why" of creation?



Richard W. Wetherill 1906-1989

Laws of physics are eagerly sought, and much investigative work is done to learn how to conform with them to improve and enhance people's lives. If that same time and attention were given to the social law, there is no telling the magnitude to which people's lives would be improved and enhanced. Certain of those improvements and enhancements are seen in the lives of persons who are abandoning 'their way' to adopt the way of the social law, it is everybody's awesome opportunity to participate in the dramatic societal evolution that the social law portends: the region of right results.

There are six, low-cost books available (\$8.00 to \$18.95) explaining the law and line "why" of creation. For a free, no obligation maining, call 1 800 992-9124 between 9 and 5 ET weekdays. After hours, leave a clear voice-mail message or write to The Alpha Publishing House, 1101 Enterprise Dr., PO Box 255, Royersford, PA 19488. Visit Web site www.aphapub.com to read articles and descriptions of the books that can be securely ordered, using VSA" and MasterCard". To view our for-profit, distribution business to the auto-electric aftermarket mentioned above, visit Web site www.vsai-wetherfil.com.

Text written by E. Marie Bothe, President of Wetherill Associates, Inc., (WAI) The Alpha Publishing House and the Richard W. Wetherill Foundation.

Pico Iver

When Centuries Collide

Spirits haunt the millennium's last hours as a new global order takes shape

N SHANGHAI, JUST BEHIND THE AREA WHERE ELDERLY couples gather each day at dawn to go through the ghostly motions of Tai Chi, cranes are busy erecting the world's tallest building, to go with the tallest tower in Asia and the largest department store on the continent. In downtown Toronto, on a jam-packed sidewalk, a blue-robed Chinese monk is knocking clappers ceremoniously together. Amid all the promiscuous minglings of our mishmashed global order, the most confusing ones often arise not when cultures clash but when centuries do, with their different senses of time. The modern Everyplace is the wall of a luxury hotel, where clocks show seven different times at once

Throughout the century now ending, the trade balance of tenses has been a simple one: America has exported tomorrow around the world-not just in the form of the latest machines, youthful trends and state-of-the-art Star Wars vi-

sions, but also in the sense of the bornagain optimism native to a young Republic of Hope. The more traditional cultures of the world, in turn, have brought into America pieces of the past-Ayurvedic medicine, say, or Tai Chi, and, more deeply, a sense of community and continuity that has breathed new life into the "oldfashioned" American values of family loyalty and hard work. In cultures as in households. the old pass on their wisdom, and young bring their re-

viving innocence The problem comes, however, when past and future converge on the present moment-which is all we have to work with-and fight it out for supremacy. The old habitually say that everything was better when they were young-let's go back. The young are by nature sure that everything will be better when they come of age-let's go forward. In the former Yugoslavia, in Somalia and the Middle East, America has come in saying, "Make a fresh start!" And those caught in their ancestral rivalries reply. "How can we make a pact with the future until we have made a peace with the past?" During the war in Vietnam, an American culture of the individual, which thinks in terms of years, came up against an older Asian culture that sees identity in terms of a collective and thinks in terms of centuries. The result was as bewildering as when you ask a question in French and get an answer in

The pundits tell us that the central division in our

transnational world is between the "slow" cultures of the plow and the "fast" ones of the microchip, the gap between them accelerating at an unprecedented rate. But what is more of a vexation in our modern times-a temporal Tower of Babel, as you could call it-is that everything's mixed up: fast and slow are present in every country, often, and in every household. Ancient cultures, as in India and China, are eager to invite the future to come to stay, so long as it doesn't interfere with the way things have always been; software technicians in the Silicon Valley-many of Indian or Chinese descent-try to bring neighborhood to a virtual borderless world (even as their parents are cursing Sikhs, or debating about Mao Zedong). As James Gleick describes in his sobering new book Faster, a man with a watch knows what time it

is, but a man with two watches is never sure.

The single biggest strangeness of the American Century we're leaving is that it has been shaped, to a startling extent, by a technology that encourages us to believe that progress is a good in itself, and by a global power, the world's youngest, that is more interested in where it's going than in where it's been. His Alliance for Progress, Bill Clinton wrote recently in an editorial for the New York Times, is pledged to "elevate hope over fear and tomorrow over vesterday." Rousing words. but who's to say that

tomorrow is better



the SOULS FOR THE NEW MACHINES: Monks at a shopping plaza in Bangkok

than yesterday, those in Sri Lanka or Peru might say, and why should we put hope (based on what might happen) over fear (based on what has palpably happened)? It isn't self-evident that mankind is really progressing, at a level deeper than machines, any more than it is that any of us is wiser than our

As the clock ticks down toward the millennium, which has the air of being the largest future in some time (and as, paradoxically, that clock moves more and more of us to dwell on the past, our anchor), we find ourselves, more than ever, doing the splits, with one foot racing toward the future and the other firmly rooted in the past. "Fast" cultures fret over Y2K, and slower ones, some even with their own calendar (in Nepal or Ethiopia, say) hardly acknowledge that a new millennium is coming at all. The jangledness of inhabiting several time frames at once is the hallmark of our jet-lagged age. The clappers bang together on the sidewalk in Toronto, but they mark a clock without a face.

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till boredom do us part

Gloria Swanson and Hedy Lamarr each married six times; Ernest Borgnine and Martin Scorsese, five apieco. There's a word for this kind of person: amateur. Following is a list of those who took serial-vow

taking seriously:	-
	ZSA ZSA GABOR
OCCUPATION:	Actress
MARRIAGES:	9
SHORTEST:	1 day
LONGEST:	13 years and counting

ODDEST MATE: Her divorce lawyer from a previous marriage

the renowned.

and tall,

beauty



	111	To Later		
MICKEY	ELIZABETH TAYLOR	MARTHA RAYE	LARRY KING	
Actor	Actress	Actress	Talk-show hos	
8	8	7	7	
100 days	eight months	less than a year	less than a ye	
22 years and	10 years	11 years	seven years	

hello, young lover

AVA GARDNER, Larry Fortensky, Mark Harris, 32 Two marriages

a construction

worker she met

in rehab

What happens when Men of a Certain Age are drawn to women of a teen age?

after a three-

years her junior, to the same

week courtship bunny

former Playboy

CHARLIE CHAPLIN AND OONA O'NEILL

He was 54; she was 18
But: two of his previous brides were even younger

JERRY LEE LEWIS AND MYRA GALE BROWN He was 22; she was 13

He was 22; she was 13
But: they were second cousins, so they knew each other really well

FRANK SINATRA AND MIA FARROW
He was 50; she was 19
But: his friends found it amusing. "I have scotch

older than Mia Farrow," quipped Dean Martin

ELVIS PRESLEY AND PRISCILLA BEAULIEU

ELVIS PRESLEY AND PRISCILLA BEAULIEU
He was 24; she was 14

But: they didn't have sex or get married for eight years

WOODY ALLEN AND SOON YI PREVIN

He was 56; she was 21 (although she has no birth certificate, and could have been younger)

But: teehnically, he was not her father

P. TA



MARY MCCARTHY AND LILLIAN HELLMAN

Best Punch: McCarthy on Hellman—"Every word she
writes is a lie, including 'and' and 'the."

ORSON WELLES AND WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST Best Punch: Citizen Kane

JOAN CRAWFORD AND BETTE DAVIS
Best punch: Davis on Crawford—"She slept with even
male star at MGM except Lassie."

GEORGE STEINBRENNER AND BILLY MARTIN Best punch: the five times Steinbrenner fired Martin





murder inc.

Crime and fame make a lethal cocktail. This century, the public drank it up.

In 1906, the country's foremost architect was killed by the husband of EVELYN NESBIT, with whom White had had an affair. SPAWNED: A vaudeville career for Nesbit; a subplot for Ragilme.

FATTY ARBUCKLE ACCUSED: in 1921, the comic was charged with, but never convicted of, the rape and murder of a stariet he man at an OFF.

SPAWNED: The Hays code, an attempt to clean up Hollywood's image by limiting sexual content

CHERYL CRANE KILLS: In 1958, Lana Turner's 14-year-old daughter fatally stabbed her mother's mobster boyfriend SPAWNED: Theories suggesting Turner was the real killer; a rénaissance in Turner's career

O.J. SIMPSON ACQUITTED:
The football star was charged,
and found not guilty, in the 1994
murder of ex-wife Nicole and her
acquaintance Ron Goldman
SPAWNED: Best sollers by previously unknown writers; Marcia
Cochran's TV career; Johnnie
Cochran's TV career

Mark Leyner

Resolutions Without the Guilt

Don't get bogged down by Y2K gravitas. Your duty is to keep it trivial

EOPLE WHO CONSIDER THEMSELVES SOPHISTICATED TEND to disparage the making of New Year's resolutions. ("My solution is not to make resolutions" is surely the most irritating rejoinder since the deeply annoying "Let's not and say we did.") But it's easy to see why the snobs wince. Yes, New Year's resolutions are glib, sanctimonious and self-serving, Yes, they are the haiku of holiday kitsch. But isn't glib, sanctimonious, self-serving kitsch the glue that holds us together as Americans?

This year many of my closest personal friends, people who would ordinarily have no trouble tossing off a dozen or so resolutions, are having great difficulty. Why? Obviously it's the onerous

burden of Y2K. As we all sit on the precipice of the new millennium, our legs dangling in the glorious future, the pledges that seemed sufficient in previous vears-"I need to get on the StairMaster more" or "I'll be more patient with my kids"-just don't seem to pack enough vision and gravitas. But we must all fight this false sense of obligation to make grand, magnificently philosophical resolutions. As citizens, let's not allow our customarily banal and petty

If you're also having trouble, the first thing you should do is check out the resolutions that celebrities have made. You can either use them as inspirational springboards or simply appropriate them verbatim as your own. Surprisingly, celebrities are the consummate resolution makers. Asked a simple yes or no question (e.g., Will you be watching this year's Super Bowl on television?) your typical actor/singer/model will prattle on interminably about the Bhagavad-Gita, string theory and film restoration. But ask a celeb for a New Year's resolution and out comes a pithy, succinctly worded and covent personal mission statement.

Take a recent resolution adduced by actress Bridget Fonda. Two simple words: "Floss regularly." Shorn of pretense and ringing with truth. Undaunted by the mundane at this august moment in the history of Western civilization is CNN legal analyst Greta Van Susteren. On the eve of the new millennium, she vows "to learn to comb my hair before my show rather than after." Medical and personal-grooming resolutions happen to be among my favorites. Here are two that I may or may not use this year, so feel free to borrow them if you'd like: "To actually mail in those occult fecalblood tests that doctors always give you after checkups" and "to stop honking my rubber-bulb ear-wax-removal syringe during performances of Arnold Schoenberg's opera Moses und Aron.'

Personal resolutions may simply pertain to your own vocabulary. For 2000, Sarah Jessica Parker has pledged not to use the F word. I also have a couple of purely lexical resolutions: "Not to use the words hiatus and credenza in the same sentence as much this year" and "to stop using the word umbelliferous in conversation altogether. (If I have to indicate that something is like a carrot, I'll just say, 'It's like a carrot.' I won't say, 'It's umbelliferous.')"

Beware the prohibitive resolution though. You may find yourself victimized by the "don't-think-about-elephants" phenomenon. Injunctions against a certain activity can cause a person to become obsessed with engaging in that very activity.

When I'm in a nonsmoking room in a hotel, all I can think about is smoking. Had I been in a smoking room, I wouldn't have given cigarettes a second thought. Prohibition stimulates desire. Put me in a non-haggis room and I'll immediately begin to crave haggis. Similarly, prohibitive New Year's resolutions can backfire. Vows like "I will stop cluttering up my ski chalet with ridiculous tchotchkes," "I will stop buying long-

range North Korean missiles over the Internet" and "I will not humiliate my family by having oral sex with young women in my office" often result in even more tchotchkes, more Taepo Dong-I rockets and more oral sex.

To prevent this sort of unintended backlash, try to keep your proscriptive pledges focused on specific aspects of relationships. Here are two such resolutions I'm considering: "Stop turning down dinner invitations from my brother and sister-inlaw with the transparent excuse that they're rerunning my favorite episode of Walker, Texas Ranger that night" and "stop silently exulting or actually chortling when another parent tells me that his daughter had enormous difficulty with a homework assignment that my daughter found ridiculously easy."

This year a nice trivial resolution is our way of standing up to the hegemony of Y2K hype. And bearing in mind that New Year's-resolution making is traditionally an act of utter futility, it's critical that you keep yours as local and personal as possible. The guilt you may incur in having failed to end world hunger or stop global warming may be unendurable. But if you find yourself on Jan. 1. 2000, surrounded by cold, guttered candles and empty champagne bottles, already unflossed, thinking about elephants and muttering the F word, you can probably deal with it.

We should all feel lucky simply to have got out of the 20th century alive. Let's not sweat the big stuff.



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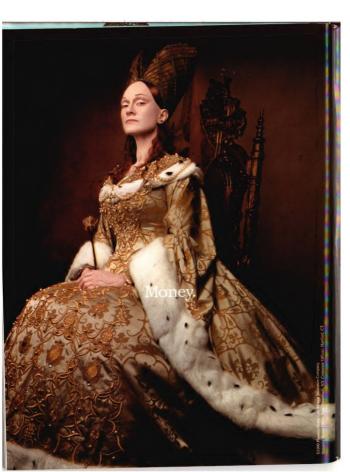
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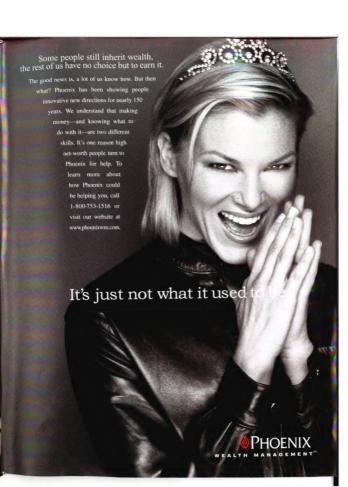


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